



Daily Report

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Daily Report

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General

Li Peng Meets With World Bank Official

OW2910144490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1303 GMT 29 Oct 90

[By reporter Zhou Shuchun (0719 2885 2504)]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)—Li Peng, premier of the State Council, pointed out today that China's reform and opening to the outside world has not stopped but is continually developing.

At a meeting this afternoon with Attila Karaosmanoglu, vice president of the World Bank, in the Great Hall of the People, Premier Li Peng gave him an in-depth account of China's economic situation and its policies and measures for reform and opening up.

According to a Chinese official present at the meeting, Li Peng told the guest: The purpose of China's reform is to promote the development of the national economy. Therefore, in drawing up the 10-year development program and the next five-year plan, full consideration will be given not only to economic development but also to continued steps of reform and opening to the outside world.

Li Peng said: "Our reform is meant to combine the advantages of the planned economy and market regulation. Now, we are actively exploring a specific formula for that combination." In the process of future reform, he said, the proportion of market regulation will increase, but planning and macrocontrol should be strengthened in the important sectors of the national economy, including transportation, energy, telecommunications, and raw materials, so as to ensure rational distribution of resources and reasonable use of investments. He pointed out that it is a misunderstanding to simply interpret macrocontrol as a centrally planned economy.

Li Peng pointed out: "China's reform and opening to the outside world, instead of being halted, are constantly developing in line with the country's actual situation." He added that one would naturally come to mistaken or incomplete conclusions if China's reforms were observed without taking the country's conditions into account.

In addition, Li Peng said at the meeting that cooperation between China and the World Bank already has a very good foundation and that their cooperative projects have developed rather successfully. He hoped that the World Bank would speed its steps in resuming loans to China. China will surely make even better use of the World Bank loans and see to it that the loans will yield real benefits, he said.

Karaosmanoglu said that the current visit enabled him to better understand the direction of China's reform and the emphasis of its construction. He said: "Our impression is that China's reform has not stopped." Besides, he added, the Chinese Government has made great efforts to check inflation, strengthen macrocontrol, and develop agriculture.

He said: Constant dialogue between the World Bank and China will help the World Bank make an overall economic analysis and work out loan regulations in line with China's requirements.

He indicated: The time has come to provide normal loans to China.

Calls for Normalization of Loans

OW2910131890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1258 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA)—Visiting World Bank Vice-President Attila Karaosmanoglu today said it is time to provide China with normal loans.

Karaosmanoglu made the remark in a meeting with Chinese Premier Li Peng here this afternoon, according to Chinese sources present at the meeting.

The Chinese premier said cooperation between China and the World Bank has a good foundation, with their cooperative projects proceeding successfully.

"I hope the World Bank will pace up steps to restore loans to China," he said, adding that China will make better use of the loans to produce the best possible results.

Karaosmanoglu said regular dialogue between China and the World Bank will help the bank make comprehensive economic analysis and draw up lending programs in line with China's demands.

The current visit has furnished him with a better understanding of the direction and priorities of China's reform and construction, he said.

Describing his impressions, he said China's reform has not stopped. Also, the Chinese Government has made many efforts to curb inflation, tighten up macro-control and develop agriculture, he said.

The time has come for the World Bank to provide loans to China in a normal manner, he said.

Li Peng Meets Envoys, Outlines Economic Goals

OW2910160790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1547 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng said here this afternoon that China will convene two important meetings before the end of this year to plan economic development for the next year and the next decade.

In a meeting with one outgoing and five new foreign ambassadors to China, Li said the first meeting is a national planning conference, which will plan China's economic development and construction work for the next year.

The second meeting will be the Seventh Session of the 13th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist

Party, which will study and discuss China's development plan for the next decade, and the framework for the next five-year plan.

Because the two plans are very important, he said, it will require much time for preparation and discussion before the party's meeting is held.

The premier said China's strategic goals, line, or policy for economic development in the next decade will remain unchanged, and the continuity and stability of its policies will be maintained.

The premier said that China has registered good results in both foreign affairs and economic development this year. He specifically mentioned that China has kept inflation under control, has had a good harvest, and has recorded an economic growth rate of 5 percent for the third quarter of the year and 7.5 percent for September.

Li said he believes that under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee with General Secretary Jiang Zemin at its core, the Chinese people will surely push their socialist modernization drive forward.

During the meeting the Chinese premier extended his thanks to the outgoing Turkish Ambassador to China Bilal Simsir for his contributions to the development of the Turkish-Chinese relations during his term of office. Li also expressed his hope that each of the new ambassadors—Burundi's Tharcisse Ntakibirora, Belgium's Willy de Valck, Canada's Fred Bild, Austria's Dietrich Bukowski and Zimbabwe's Boniface Guwa Chidyausiku—will make contributions to enhance relations between his country and China.

More on Asia-Pacific Conference for Disabled

Speech by Li Peng

OW2710112290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0835 GMT 26 Oct 90

[Speech by Li Peng at the opening session of the Ninth Asia-Pacific Regional Conference of Rehabilitation International in Beijing on 26 October]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)—Ladies and gentlemen, friends and comrades:

It is my great pleasure to attend your conference.

Please allow me to extend hearty congratulations on behalf of President Yang Shangkun and the Chinese Government and also in my own name on the opening of the Ninth Asia-Pacific Regional Conference of Rehabilitation International in Beijing.

The development of the cause for the disabled is a reflection of social progress and human civilization. For the sake of this lofty cause, you have come to China from various parts of the world to discuss the development of

the work for the disabled in the Asia-Pacific region. This is a matter of great significance. We warmly welcome your arrival.

The Chinese Government attaches great importance to the development of the work for the disabled and takes it as a duty-bound government obligation to protect the vital interests of the disabled, guarantee their legal rights and benefits, and encourage them to take an active part in social activities. In 1988, the Chinese Government promulgated the "Five-Year Work Program for the Cause Concerning Disabled People in China." This program is an important document guiding the development of our country's work for the disabled. It has embodied the joint labor of our government, our society, and the disabled people and brought our work for the disabled a step forward. Now, the Chinese Government has formulated a "Law for Protection of Disabled People of the People's Republic of China" and submitted it to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for examination and approval. Thus, in our country the rights and interests of the disabled will be confirmed and protected by state law. The significance of this in promoting our country's social progress and economic development is not to be overlooked.

Ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends:

In today's world, a gap still exists between the North and South, and the levels of their economic development are different. It is still impossible to use the same yardstick to judge the extent of development of the work for the disabled in all countries. Because of this, all countries should develop their work for the disabled on the basis of their respective national conditions so that the work will accord with their own levels of economic and cultural development. The courses selected by the people of all countries should be respected by the international community. Meanwhile, strengthening international exchanges and cooperation in work for the disabled will be of vital significance in providing experience for each other, promoting this cause's development, and bringing peace to the world. China attaches great importance to and sets a high value on such exchanges and cooperation.

I am confident that with efforts by all concerned the current conference is bound to contribute to the development of international exchanges and cooperation in the work for the disabled.

I wish the conference complete success. I also wish that your stay in China be a pleasant one.

Thank you.

Opening Session Reviewed

OW2710112090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0852 GMT 26 Oct 90

[By reporters Chen Yan (7115 7159) and Sun Yong (1327 0516)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)—The grand opening of the Ninth Asia and Pacific Regional Conference of Rehabilitation International was held this morning in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Attending the opening session were China's President Yang Shangkun, who is also the honorary chairman of the conference; Li Peng, premier of the State Council; Wang Hanbin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; State Councillor Chen Junsheng; Wang Guangying, vice chairman of the CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference]; Rehabilitation International President Seton; Li Wenbin, president for the Asia and Pacific Region of the Rehabilitation International, and others. [passage omitted]

Cui Naifu, president of the meeting, delivered an opening speech. He said that the problems of the disabled have become a global issue. The solution of this issue not only depends on efforts by the government and the people, it also requires the concern of the whole international community.

Li Peng addressed the meeting on behalf of the Chinese Government. He said: The Chinese Government attaches great importance to the welfare of the disabled. The Chinese Government has taken up the responsibility and work of protecting the vital interests of the disabled, safeguarding their legitimate rights, and encouraging disabled people to fully participate in social life.

Li Peng pointed out: Strengthening international exchanges and cooperation about disabled people will enable one country to learn from the experiences of other countries in promoting the development of this undertaking and in promoting world peace. [passage omitted]

A telegram of congratulations from U.S. President Bush was read by Mrs. Susan R. Hammerman, the deputy commissioner of the U.S. Social Security Administration.

Deng Pufang, chairman of the organization committee of the conference and chairman of the China Disabled Persons Federation, presided over today's opening ceremony.

More than 1,000 disabled people from 50 countries and regions and 1,800 people from all walks of life in Beijing attended the opening ceremony.

More on Opening Session

HK2710021690 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
27 Oct 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Liang Chao]

[Text] More than 1,000 delegates from 51 countries and regions have gathered in Beijing to discuss problems facing disabled people in the Asia-Pacific region and how best to promote their cause.

The Ninth Asia-Pacific Regional Conference of Rehabilitation International (RI) is the first large-scale conference of its type hosted by China, where there are more

than 50 million handicapped people. The conference is being held until October 30.

Cui Naifu, Minister of Civil Affairs and conference chairman, told yesterday's opening session at the Great Hall of the People that the central theme of the conference was "Equality and Participation".

That implied, he said, that disabled people should have equal social opportunities, and society should create the spiritual and physical conditions necessary to promote the participation of the disabled.

Conference participants will discuss government involvement in legislation and policy development, work opportunities and the promotion of employment for the handicapped, mass media, barrier-free design and mobility, assisting the disabled to have a full family life, and disabled sports, recreation and cultural activities.

"The problems facing the disabled are a global issue, calling for the effort of every government and people, as well as the concern and attention of the international community," Cui said.

Chinese Premier Li Peng told the conference that the level of awareness of problems facing the disabled reflected the level of development of any particular society.

But he said there was no common standard for evaluating the development of each country's work for the handicapped.

Each nation should determine the course of its work for the disabled according to prevailing economic and cultural circumstances, the premier said.

U.S. President George Bush said in a written message to the conference that this assembly underscored the region's "collective determination to eliminate, wherever they exist, the architectural and attitudinal barriers that continue to prevent persons with disabilities from taking an active role in the mainstream of society."

Fenmore R. Seton, the current chairman of the RI, called for members of the non-disabled community to accept that it was their moral responsibility to break down those attitudinal barriers.

He said problems of attitude and prejudice were the "most vital disability issue," such as the mistaken belief that disabled people cannot be responsible for themselves; that disabled people cannot successfully hold down jobs; that disabled people are incapable of normal personal relationships; that disabled people require charity to get along.

"Each and every one of these conclusions, of course, is in error," the chairman said.

He said disabled people pointed to a universal "attitude barrier" which excluded them from the social and working lives of their communities.

That barrier had deep foundations in the way non-disabled people regarded the disabled as a breed apart.

Schools Stressed

OW2710174590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1612 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA)—The key to resolving the problem of rehabilitation for handicapped children lies in the creation of more special schools and special classes.

A paper submitted to the on-going 9th Asia and Pacific Regional Session of Rehabilitation International says that only 6 percent of China's 2.15 million handicapped children have received an education. It is imperative that more schools for blind, deaf and mentally-retarded school-aged children be set up and more special classes attached to elementary schools or pre-schools be opened.

The report states that 95 percent of China's handicapped children have mental disabilities.

It reports that heredity and other diseases have led to blindness and/or deafness in half of China's handicapped children. In addition, many mental disabilities and heredity diseases are believed to be caused by malnutrition and social psychological factors.

Statistics show that there are 900,000 more males than females in China with disabilities. The statistics also show that the number of handicapped children is increasing each year.

At present, more than 80 percent of China's handicapped children live in rural areas.

China's Progress Praised

OW2710174690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1452 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA)—President of Rehabilitation International (RI) Fenmore R. Seton told XINHUA today that China has made remarkable progress in its work for the disabled in the past few years.

"Everything concerning rehabilitation for the disabled which I have seen in the past six days left me and my colleagues with a very positive impression," said the president. "Holding the Ninth Asia/Pacific Regional Conference of RI here is just a recognition of China's achievement in the regard."

The 73-year-old Seton said that even though it still can't be compared with countries like the United States and Sweden, China has built, within a very short time, a very modern rehabilitation center, which many countries in the world still don't have.

According to the president, the decentralization of projects for disabled people and the community-based

rehabilitation of China's Federation for Disabled Persons, which has been doing great work, will set a good example for its foreign counterparts.

When Seton heard about China's security law for disabled people, being deliberated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, which is now in session in Beijing, he said, "it's a wonderful thing for the Chinese parliament and its disabled people."

The president hopes that the on-going conference in Beijing will enable more people to learn about disabilities and the disabled. "Only thus can the work for disabled people make more progress," he added.

Seton became president of RI in 1988. He has been doing volunteer work for disabled people since 1936. He noted that in 1984, he sold his airplane parts factory so that he could totally immerse himself in his work for disabled people.

Established in 1922, the New York-based RI is now affiliated with governmental and non-governmental organizations in 83 countries and regions. China became an affiliated member in 1984.

Upcoming Soviet-French Summit Analyzed

OW2710184690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1448 GMT 27 Oct 90

["News Analysis: Moscow, Paris Move Toward Political Cooperation (by Shen Xiaoquan)"]—XINHUA headline

[Text] Paris, October 27 (XINHUA)—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will arrive here on November 28 at the invitation of French President Francois Mitterrand to hold the second French-Soviet summit following Mitterrand's visit to Moscow in May.

The two leaders are expected to discuss the future of Europe and other major international issues on the basis of enlarging bilateral cooperation.

Moreover, they will work towards enhancing their consultation and coordinating their stands, which are considered the striking features in the development of French-Soviet relations.

Relations between the two countries apparently improved when the French Government adjusted its policies on the Soviet Union in 1988. Bilateral economic, trade and technological cooperation has since continued to develop to meet the each other's need.

The two governments are also expected to finalize the treaty of French-Soviet reconciliation and cooperation, which was drafted last week in Vienna by French and Soviet foreign ministers.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze described the treaty as important, significant and beneficial to the future while his French counterpart, Roland Dumas, pointed out that the treaty takes into consideration the

future of Europe, disarmament, security, development, environmental protection and other issues facing modern society.

Experts here believe the French-Soviet treaty not only determines the direction of their relations but exerts influence on the future development of Europe.

Meanwhile, at the recent foreign ministers conference of the European Community (EC) in Luxembourg, Dumas reportedly raised a proposal for concluding an EC-Soviet cooperation treaty.

"It will be a logical and necessary supplement to the agreements of cooperation between EC member states and the Soviet Union," he said.

France, enthusiastic for European construction, is making efforts to promote the establishment of long-term and stable cooperative relations between Western Europe and the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev's visit comes soon after the reunification of the two Germanys, which is considered a time when the situation in Eastern Europe is turbulent, the balance of power between East and West is tilted, the Warsaw Pact is weakened and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is growing more independent from the United States.

France and the Soviet Union, as two European powers, have attached great importance to these changes and advanced their opinions on the future of Europe. Gorbachev suggested to build up a "European common house," while Mitterrand expressed his hope for a "European confederation."

Dumas recently pointed out that the two concepts, aiming at strengthening Europe's "geographical and historical unity," are "very similar" in their implication.

Experts here believe one of the topics of the French-Soviet summit is to make preparations for the summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is scheduled to be held next month in Paris.

The two governments are also to discuss bilateral cooperation on other major international issues, in particular the Gulf crisis, they added.

Earlier in August, a joint communique was released during Mitterrand's visit to Moscow, stressing the need to strictly stick to the U.N. solution for embargo on Iraq, and calling for a political solution among the Arab nations.

The four point proposal raised by Mitterrand to the U.N. assembly also called for the holding of an international conference to solve the Gulf crisis rather than resorting to military power. The proposal, originally put forward by French and Soviet Governments, was welcomed by the Arab nations.

Observers here said both governments share almost the same position on the Gulf crisis. It is reasonable to place

hopes on their diplomatic efforts in face of the worsening military confrontation, they added.

Local reports here quoted some officials as saying that the current Soviet-French position would become a "crucial component" in recent international affairs.

China, EC Cooperate on Nuclear Safety

OW2910045490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0023 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)—Cooperation between China and the EC in nuclear safety has developed smoothly in the last several years.

It has been four years since China and the EC began cooperating in the field of nuclear safety. A number of gratifying results have been achieved, thanks to the efforts of both sides. This cooperation has become an important part of the scientific and technological ties between the two sides. The Beijing nuclear safety training center, set up jointly by China and the EC and taught by a faculty selected by the latter, have run three nuclear safety classes so far. More than 10 experts from EC member nations have taught the experience of the EC countries in managing nuclear power engineering and nuclear safety to Chinese nuclear power designing, manufacturing, supervisory, and management personnel. Experts from China's Nuclear Safety Administration and from the EC exchange study tours. The computer system of the Nuclear Safety Administration has been connected to two large data banks at the EC joint research center. Through coordination with the EC, a system of coping with nuclear accidents, provided by Italy's Health and Radiation Protection Bureau, has been adapted and installed in the computer system of the Nuclear Safety Administration.

At present, the third nuclear safety class, co-sponsored by the two sides, is in session in Beijing. The class is geared mainly to training safety supervisory technicians for the test run of China's Qinshan Nuclear Power Station.

United States & Canada

Li Ruihuan Meets Former U.S. Ambassador

OW2710093690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0809 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA)—Li Ruihuan, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with former U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock here today.

Li spoke highly of the great deal of work done by Woodcock to improve Sino-U.S. relations. China will not forget the efforts made by Woodcock and other friends in this field, he added.

Woodcock stressed that developing U.S.-China relations is of great importance for the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

He said he is hopeful for and confident of the growth of U.S.-China ties.

Li said that the development of Sino-U.S. relations is not only in the interests of the Chinese and American peoples, but also conducive to world peace and development.

Han Xu, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present at the meeting.

Sino-U.S. Relations Stressed

*OW2710195890 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 1600 GMT 27 Oct 90*

[Text] Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, this morning met with former U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock at the Great Hall of the People.

Li Ruihuan said: The Chinese people will never forget their friends who have made contributions to promoting friendly relations between China and the United States. He spoke highly of the great deal of work done by Woodcock and other Americans in promoting the improvement and development of Sino-U.S. relations. He also hoped that they would continue their efforts in this respect.

Li Ruihuan pointed out: The improvement and development of relations between China and the United States is not only in the interests of the Chinese people but also in the interests of the American people. Moreover, from a long-term point of view, they are conducive to maintaining world peace.

During the meeting, Woodcock recalled his friendly relations with the Chinese people. He said that his current visit to China is mainly to promote trade with China. He also said that he hope relations between the United States and China can be improved and developed and that he would work toward that end.

Huang Hua Meets American Friends Group

*OW2710125290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1123 GMT 27 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA)—Former Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua met with and gave a dinner for a delegation from the American Friends Service Committee led by its Chairman Stephen Cary here this evening.

The delegation arrived here Wednesday at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China. The visitors will study China's political and economic situation and other issues such as youth employment, development of poverty areas, adult education and religions.

The guests will also visit Sichuan Province, Nanjing and Shanghai.

Soviet Union

Li Peng Meets Council of Ministers Official

*OW2710124690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1043 GMT 27 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met with a Soviet Government delegation headed by I.S. Belousov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, here today.

Liu Huaqing, vice-chairman of China's Central Military Commission, attended the meeting.

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Li expressed a welcome to the delegation. He said that both he and Liu received warm receptions during their respective visits to the Soviet Union earlier this year. He added that he was pleased that the agreements that were reached by him and his Soviet counterpart, N.I. Ryzhkov, during his visit are being implemented.

The Chinese premier noted that the talks between Liu and Belousov this time were "very constructive". The current visit of the Soviet Government delegation, he said, would "surely strengthen Sino-Soviet economic and technological co-operation including that in the defense industry field."

Li briefed the guests on China's reform and opening to the outside world over the past 12 years. He noted that there are different situations in the different socialist countries, and the people of each country should carry out reform and construction and choose their road of development in accordance with their own situation.

Briefing the Chinese premier about the current domestic situation in the Soviet Union, Belousov said that his country is confident it can gradually overcome the difficulties it is facing.

The Soviet Union will continue to be faithful to socialism and to the ideology of the Great October Socialist Revolution, he said.

Speaking of Sino-Soviet relations, Belousov said that his country has a sincere desire to promote the economic and technological co-operation between the two countries. Since the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations last year, co-operation in this field has already had a good beginning and will surely be enhanced, he said.

Belousov noted that the strengthening of relations between the Soviet Union and China is not only conducive to friendship between the two peoples, but to world peace as well.

TASS Report

LD2710162690 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1258 GMT 27 Oct 90

[By Correspondent Andrey Kirillov]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct. (TASS)—"I am glad that the agreements elaborated together with N.I. Ryzhkov during my visit to Moscow are being implemented," Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council, said today at a meeting with a Soviet representative delegation headed by I.S. Belousov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

According to a report by the XINHUA News Agency, the head of the Chinese Government called the talks between I.S. Belousov and Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission, "highly constructive". The present visit by the Soviet delegation, the premier continued, "undoubtedly will strengthen Sino-Soviet economic and technical cooperation, including in the sphere of the defense industry."

Li Peng told of the policy of reforms and external openness carried out in China over the past 12 years. He pointed out that every people ought to carry out reforms and construction and choose the path of development in accordance with the situation in its country.

I.S. Belousov informed the Chinese side of the present situation in the USSR. He stressed the sincere desire of the Soviet Union to develop technical and economic cooperation with China, which had taken off since the normalisation of relations between the two countries.

Wan Li Meets Supreme Soviet Delegation

OW2610130890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1250 GMT 26 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA)—Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) Wan Li met a delegation from the Committee on International Relations of Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet led by the committee's Vice-Chairman A.A. Anan'ev here this evening.

Wan said since Sino-Soviet relations were normalized last year, the two countries' relations have developed in politics, economy, culture and other fields and their areas of cooperation have continuously been expanded.

He said exchanges and cooperation between the two countries' legislatures have also developed since last year, which can not only help enrich the experience of the people's congress system but also promote the two countries' good-neighboring relations.

Anan'ev told Wan that the normalization and development of Soviet-Chinese relations are welcomed by the Soviet people.

Wan and Anan'ev briefed each other on the reform in their countries.

In the afternoon, Anan'ev held talks with vice-chairman of Chinese NPC's Foreign Affairs Committee Fu Hao.

The delegation arrived here today at the invitation of the NPC's Foreign Affairs Committee.

TASS Report

LD2610194290 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT
26 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Oreshin]

[Text] Beijing October 26 TASS—The Soviet people welcome the normalisation and development of Sino-Soviet Chinese relations, Anatoliy Ananyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Commission on International Affairs, said here today.

He spoke at a meeting with Wan Li, chairman of the Chinese Parliament's Standing Committee.

The Chinese leader noted progress in the development of political, economic and cultural relations between the USSR and China over the past year. The spheres of cooperation between the two countries are constantly expanding, he added.

Contacts between lawmakers, which have been developing since last year, enrich the experience of Soviet and Chinese legislators and promote good-neighbourly relations between the two states, Wan stressed.

Ananyev and Wan informed each other about reforms in the Soviet Union and China.

The Soviet delegation arrived in Beijing today at the invitation of Chinese Parliamentary Commission on International Affairs.

Defense Minister Qin Jiwei Meets Delegation

OW2610122490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1157 GMT 26 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA)—General Qin Jiwei, state councillor and defense minister, met with a Soviet Government delegation headed by I.S. Belousov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Qin had a friendly conversation with the visitors.

General Chi Haotian, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended the meeting.

Purchase of Soviet Jet Fighters Considered

HK2910093290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT
29 Oct 90

[By Robert MacPherson]

[Text] Beijing, Oct 29 (AFP)—China is looking to get state-of-the-art Sukhoi Su-27 jet fighters from the Soviet

Union, the first time it has turned to Moscow for warplanes since the 1950's, a Soviet aviation expert said Monday.

In an interview, Anatoli Pankratov said negotiations on supplying the Chinese with the Su-27—one of the Soviet Union's most advanced supersonic fighters—were now at a "preliminary stage."

"We expect (a deal) to happen, but just now we don't have any (further) information," he said.

He did not say how many Su-27's the Chinese want, or under what terms.

But if a deal goes through, military analysts say it would represent a quantum leap in the firepower of China's antiquated air force, as well as a shift in the balance of military power in Asia.

It would also mark the first time that China has looked to the Soviet Union for warplanes since the 1950's, prior to the bitter Sino-Soviet split over strategic and ideological issues.

Relations were formally normalized in May last year when Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev made a historic summit visit to Beijing which happened to coincide with the Tiananmen Square democracy movement.

Western defence experts say the Su-27—codenamed "Flanker" by NATO forces—has a top speed of 2,500 kilometers (1,550 miles) an hour and a combat radius of 1,150 kms (715 miles).

Similar to the U.S.-made F-15 Eagle, it can be fitted with eight air-to-air missiles to shoot down low-flying aircraft and cruise missiles.

Unlike the United States and the European Economic Community, the Soviet Union did not impose an arms embargo on China after the bloody suppression of the Tiananmen protests 17 months ago.

Mr. Pankratov, deputy chief designer at the Moscow instrument design office Voskhod, is one of about 20 Soviet aviation specialists attending a biannual Chinese aeronautical trade show which opened Saturday for five days.

Their delegation is led by Yuri Bardin, deputy minister of aviation industry, who is using his stay here to explore prospects for Sino-Soviet aviation exchanges with Chinese officials.

The only Western country with a significant profile at the trade show is France, with exhibits focusing mainly on civilian products such as the Airbus airline series and Falcon executive jets.

On the other hand, Aviaexport USSR, the overseas marketing arm of the Soviet aerospace industry, is aggressively pushing a range of products, from airliners and helicopters to navigation aids and crash survival gear.

Its stylish exhibition stand also features a crowd-pleasing pair of cosmonaut mannequins, plus baby carriages and

frying pans—the latter to show how some Soviet defence factories now make consumer products.

On one of the walls, a video monitor flashes action footage of the Su-27 and its sister fighter, the MiG-29 Fulcrum, to the beat of heavy rock-and-roll music.

Besides the Su-27, Mr. Pankratov said the Chinese have also expressed interest in two new Soviet commercial airliners, the Tupolev Tu-204 and the long-range, wide-body Ilyushin Il-96-300.

"They are interested in both final products (complete aircraft), and they're interested in different kinds of spare parts, accessories, including avionic navigational equipment," he said.

Without giving details, he said the Soviets were involved in "top-level discussions" on a variety of aviation co-operation projects with China, including joint equity ventures.

"They're very eager to get experience, to get knowledge," he said.

Northeast Asia

Wang Zhen Receives Japanese Visitor in Hospital

OW2510191890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1541 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—Wang Zhen, Chinese vice-president and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association (CJFA), met in the hospital here this afternoon with his Japanese friend Utsunomiya Tokuma.

The two old friends exchanged best wishes for good health and for a lasting friendship between the two countries.

Representing Wang, Sun Pinghua, CJFA's president, hosted a dinner in honor of a delegation from the national headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association, which is headed by its Chairman Utsunomiya Tokuma and its Vice-Chairman Kuno Chuji.

Invited to the occasion was Han Xu, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

Qi Huaiyuan Discusses Islands With Japanese

HK2910045090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 29 Oct p 1

["Qi Huaiyuan Makes an Urgent Appointment With the Japanese Ambassador to China To Discuss Issues of Territorial Rights and Military Policy"]

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION)—According to a report by staff

reporter Sun Dongmin [1327 2639 3046], Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan made an urgent appointment with the Japanese ambassador to China, Hiroshi Hashimoto, this afternoon to discuss issues of territorial rights and military policy.

Qi made a solemn protest regarding the Diaoyudao [Senkaku] Islands issue and expounded the Chinese Government's position on the Japanese Government's plan to send troops abroad.

Qi said that the Diaoyudao Islands have been Chinese territory since ancient times, and China still has indisputable sovereignty over them.

"We are also aware that the Japanese side has different views on this issue," he said. Therefore, during the talks on normalizing Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, both sides agreed to "shelve the issue until a later date," he added.

The Chinese side holds that the understanding reached between the two sides at that time is of great importance and is conducive to the growth of friendly relations between the two sides.

What is regretful is that the Japanese Government ran counter to the understanding, and went so far as to take a non-interference attitude toward certain Japanese right-wing organizations which plan to approve the installation of navigational lights on the islands. These organizations even sent warships to the waters around the Diaoyu Islands to expel fishermen from China's Taiwan Province, he said. These acts constitute a serious encroachment on China's sovereignty.

Qi stressed that the Chinese Government strongly demanded that the Japanese Government safeguard the understanding reached between the two sides in the past and immediately cease unilateral action related to the Diaoyu Islands and the surrounding waters. Qi noted that the Chinese Government proposes that the two sides should, as soon as possible, make consultations on such matters as shelving the sovereignty, jointly developing the resources in the waters around the Diaoyu Islands, and opening the local fishing resources to the outside world.

On the question of the Japanese Government's bill on joining the U.N. peace cooperation corps, Qi expounded the Chinese Government's position as follows:

- The Chinese Government and the Chinese people are greatly concerned about the bill drafted by the Japanese Government and being examined by the Japanese Diet. The bill proposes to send Self-Defense Forces abroad, thus breaking with the 45-year tradition (since the end of the Second World War) which forbade the sending of Japanese troops abroad.
- The strong reaction of the Chinese people as well as the peoples of other Asian countries is well justified.
- The Japanese plan to send Self-Defense Forces is not at the request of the United Nations, nor is it at the

request of other Asian countries. The Chinese Government strongly hopes that the Japanese Government will act prudently.

In a word, Qi said that the Chinese Government considers the Japanese Government's break with the military policy pursued since the end of the Second World War, to be very serious.

If the bill is passed, he said that it will arouse a strong reaction from the Chinese and other Asian peoples who suffered under Japanese militarist aggression. He added that the majority of peace-loving Japanese people will not agree with this break from post-World War II policy either. It will have a serious negative effect on Japan's image.

Retired Japanese Engineers Promote Technology

OW2510143090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1305 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—The Japan Silver Volunteers, Inc., an association composed of retired engineers from Japanese enterprises and corporations, has played a big role in promoting technological cooperation with China.

A spokesman from the China State Science and Technology Commission, said at a press conference today, that the association has sent nearly 400 senior experts of different fields to Chinese factories, enterprises and research institutes. The exchanges first began in 1984, the year the cooperative contract was signed with the state commission.

So far, the experts have worked in 27 municipalities, provinces and autonomous regions throughout China, according to Wu Wufeng, secretary-general and spokesman of the state commission.

Wu added that the experts have helped the Chinese in many aspects of business, such as how to improve the quality of products, manage foreign equipment, reduce the cost of production and increase economic benefit.

According to the spokesman, the association sent about 100 experts to China last year. By the end of last September, it had sent 106 experts to China. Another 26 will be sent by the end of this year.

According to Toshio Urabe, director of the association, the non-governmental Japan Silver Volunteers, Inc. was founded in 1977 with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It now has about 770 members.

Li Peng Thanks Japanese Banker for Aid

OW2910122390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1210 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng met with president of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Yoh Kurosawa, here this afternoon.

Supporting the development of China's energy and iron and steel industries, the Japanese bank has granted loans to China for the construction of the Pingshuo Coal Mine in Shanxi Province and the Dayawan Nuclear Power Station in Guangdong Province.

Li praised the bank for its good cooperation with China and hoped that Kurosawa's visit would strengthen such cooperation.

Kurosawa said his bank is sincere in the cooperation with China and wants to contribute to the implementation of China's Eighth Five-Year Plan.

The Japanese banker has been here as guest of the Bank of China.

More on PVC Korean War Involvement Anniversary

Li Tieying Hosts Banquet

OW2810145190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1621 GMT 27 Oct 90

[By reporter Li Nengqing (7812 5174 3237)]

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Oct (XINHUA)—Li Tieying, head of the Chinese party and government delegation which had participated in celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] entry into the Korean war, gave a banquet in appreciation of the warm welcome and lavish hospitality extended by the Korean Workers Party [WPK], government, and people to the delegation and other Chinese groups during their visit to Korea. The banquet was held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang at noon today.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), along with other Korean party and government leaders, including O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, and Yon Hyong-muk, attended the banquet.

Zhen Yi, Chinese ambassador to Korea, Major General Tian Sheng, CPV member of the Korean Military Cease-Fire Committee, were present on the occasion. Also attending the banquet were Chinese people's goodwill mission, veteran CPV delegation, and Wu Shaozu, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, who was on a working visit in Korea.

Prior to the banquet, President Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly talk with Li Tieying. President Kim Il-song said that both Korea and China shall make joint efforts to carry on their friendship sealed in blood from generation to generation.

The banquet began to the anthems of the two countries. Li Tieying spoke first. He said: At present, the Chinese and Korean people are making efforts to accelerate their respective economic construction. We have seen first hand the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction. We sincerely wish the brotherly Korean people new success in their socialist construction

and the grand cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of their motherland under the leadership of the Korean party and government headed by President Kim Il-song.

He said: Presently, there is heartening development in the friendship between the two parties and between the two countries of China and Korea. The friendship between our two countries has great vitality, as it has been forged in a long, common struggle and has withstood severe tests in the past. Through this visit, we are further convinced that there is a strong foundation for the great friendship between China and Korea and that the friendship will go on from generation to generation between the people of the two countries. No matter how the international situation may change, the Sino-Korean friendship will last for ever and ever.

Vice President Yi Chong-ok spoke afterward. He said: Advancing under the uplifted banner of socialism is the unswerving will of the two parties, two governments, and two people of Korea and China; and supporting and cooperating with each other on this road is a noble trait of the two people.

He stated: We sincerely wish that the brotherly Chinese people will score more brilliant achievements in their efforts to consolidate the stability and unity of their country and build socialism with Chinese characteristics, under the leadership of the CPC with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core.

Delegations Depart

OW2910110590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1033 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (XINHUA)—The delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) and other two delegations left here for home today after participating the 40th anniversary celebrations of the CPV's entry into the Korean War.

The delegation of the former CPV was led by General Zhang Zhen, president of the National Defence Academy of China.

The Chinese delegations were given a warm send-off by Kim Gwang-jin, vice-minister of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces of Korea, and some 1,000 Pyongyang residents, officers and soldiers of the Korean People's Army.

Also present were Chon Jae-son, deputy chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army and others.

Jilin Opens Tourist Service With DPRK

SK2810121290 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Oct 90

[Text] The province has for the first time opened a tourist service between Hunchun and the DPRK. On 26 October, at the (Shatuozi) outlet, a ceremony was held to

mark the opening of a one-day tour between Hunjiang and Sepo County in the DPRK. A touring party of about 30 people from our side went to Sepo County for the first time for travel. The opening of this tourist service is of great significance in developing Hunchun and in promoting economic and cultural exchanges between the border areas of China and Korea.

Commentary Views Talks by Korean Premiers

*SK2710130290 Beijing International Service
in Korean 1100 GMT 21 Oct 90*

[Station commentary: "The Common Recognition of the Nation and the Prelude of Reconciliation"]

[Text] The second round of the Korean North-South high-level talks led by their premiers was held in Pyongyang on 17 and 18 October.

Even though a specific agreement was not reached at the talks, both sides came to share a common recognition of the draft of North-South mutual nonaggression, which the North side presented, and of the joint declaration for reconciliation and cooperation between the North and the South, which the South side presented.

Both sides had a positive attitude about these two declarations. This will help talks which will be held in the future. In addition, this represents a more progressive step than the first round of premiers talks in Seoul.

At the talks, the North side showed a constructive position from the beginning. The North side's Premier Yon Hyong-muk clearly pointed out common points and differences of opinion between both sides at the first session of the talks.

The common points between the two sides are as follows: Both sides agreed to remove the political and military confrontation in the agenda of the high-level talks; to mutually stop abusing and slandering each other, which has been a stumbling block in promoting exchanges and cooperation in multifaceted fields; to install a hot line between military authorities of both sides; and to promote multifaceted exchanges and cooperation between the North and the South.

The differences of opinion are as follows:

First, the North side maintained that priority be given to removing the political and military confrontation, and then exchanges and cooperation should be promoted between the North and the South. In contrast, the South side maintained that discussion should be focused on giving priority to exchanges and cooperation.

Second, while the North side insisted that military confrontation be removed, and, at the same time, that confidence should be built in military fields, the South side maintained that after military confidence measures are forged, military expenses be cut.

Third, while the North side claimed that reunification be realized by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the South claimed that Korean reunification be realized by founding the Korean commonwealth, with a single system as the center.

Fourth, while the North side demanded that a way for reunification be explored on the basis of the present situation of the division into the North and the South, the South side maintained that the two sides should first recognize that each is a separate entity.

Fifth, while the North side claimed that mutual confidence be built by removing the political and military confrontation, the South side claimed that distrust be removed by settling humanitarian issues and by realizing exchanges between the North and the South.

At the talks, the North side presented a draft of mutual nonaggression according to the spirit of discovering common points and deferring different points. A South side delegate praised this draft as constructive, highly valued this draft, and welcomed this draft. At the same time, the South side said that it could accept this draft. Thus, this draft would lay a wonderful foundation for the talks.

The South side's delegation presented a joint declaration for reconciliation and cooperation between the North and the South. Most of the contents of this joint declaration are similar to those of mutual nonaggression declaration raised by the North side. The North side said that it would in principle accept the South side's declaration.

After the second round of the high-level talks, both sides will consider and negotiate each content of the declaration drafts raised by the other side.

On the basis of common recognition, the people expect that a final agreement related to these two declarations will be reached at the third round of the high-level talks to be held in Seoul from 12 to 14 December.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Border Trade Reportedly Suspended With SRV

*OW2710100590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0925 GMT
27 Oct 90*

[Text] Hanoi, Oct. 27 KYODO—China has suspended cross-border trade with Vietnam since mid-October and deployed about 10 armed fishing boats around the disputed Spratly Islands in the South China Sea, sources in Hanoi said Saturday.

The sources expressed concern that these developments might rekindle tension between the two countries.

The report came amid signs of improvement in bilateral relations following trips to China by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, and Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap in September.

The sources said about 10 fishing boats armed with machine guns were recently deployed at the disputed Spratly Islands, known as Nansha in Chinese and Truong Sa in Vietnamese.

Vietnam had exported marine goods, rice and clothing to China since the fall of 1988, and imported such commodities as bicycles, home appliances and beer from China.

There were no reports of fighting between Chinese and Vietnamese vessels deployed in the islands.

The recent Chinese action raised speculation that Beijing may try to put pressure on Vietnam for a political solution to the Cambodian question, the sources said.

They also hinted at a power struggle within the Chinese leadership over normalization of relations between China and Vietnam.

Commentary Hails Premier Lee Kuan Yew Visit

*BK2710122190 Beijing in Malay to Malaysia
1230 GMT 26 Oct 90*

[Commentary: "The Singapore Prime Minister Has Satisfactorily Concluded a Visit to China"]

[Text] Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of the Republic of Singapore, satisfactorily concluded a nine-day official friendly visit to China on 24 October and left Shenzhen for home via Hong Kong. This was the first visit by a Singapore prime minister to China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Singapore on 3 October and simultaneously Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's fifth visit to China since 1976. Thus, the visit was of special significance. China and Singapore are friendly neighbors, and the peoples of the two countries maintain a deep friendship.

Relations between the two countries have entered a new stage since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's latest visit to China has deepened friendship between the peoples of the two countries and enabled friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in the political and economic fields to achieve further development.

During the visit to Beijing, Chinese leaders Jiang Zemin and Yang Shangkun officially met Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. Prime Minister Li Peng held talks with him in an atmosphere of sincerity. The leaders of the two countries expressed satisfaction with the rapid and stable development of relations between China and Singapore and hoped that such good relations would continue to develop. That Goh Chok Tong, Singapore first deputy prime minister, who will soon become prime minister, accompanied Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew during the visit to China was of far-reaching significance.

In the beginning, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said that both Singapore and China should enhance friendship between a new generation of their leaders. The two

countries will no doubt have a unanimity of extensive views on a series of problems such as peace, security, and development. Prime Minister Li Peng hoped that Mr. Goh Chok Tong would make frequent visits to China in the future.

During the visit to Beijing, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew also exchanged views with Chinese leaders on international problems of common interest and had a unanimity on extensive views. The two sides felt that the current Gulf crisis had affected world peace and believed that Iraq should unconditionally withdraw its troops from Kuwait and restore the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Kuwait. Li Peng said that the Chinese Government has from the very beginning advocated and supported a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis and suggested that a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis be initiated by the Arab and Gulf countries in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council. Li Peng stressed that (there was) some hope for a peaceful solution. The international community should try to avoid a war. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew also felt that should a war erupt, its consequences would be difficult to predict.

On the Cambodian problem, the leaders of both China and Singapore reiterated their calls for a peaceful solution to the problem and felt that some current obstacles faced by Cambodia's Supreme National Council were entirely created by Hun Sen because he had made absurd demands. The two sides stated that they would continue, as before, to try to achieve a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Li Peng also hoped that Asian countries would continue to play important roles in the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

During the visit to China, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew also toured Xinjiang and Gansu in southwest China as well as the provinces of Fujian and Guangdong on China's southeast coast where he received a warm welcome from local governments and residents. In Gansu, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew visited the Mogao Grottoes of Dunhuang which is famous at home and abroad. In Guangdong, he visited Shenzhen, China's new developing city open to the outside world. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said that the current visit had enabled him to better understand Chinese policies as they are made in the future. He felt that what China was doing was very important for the world and for Asia in particular.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's latest visit to China achieved a satisfactory success. It has not only created a bright chapter in the history of relations between both China and Singapore but has also left a beautiful memory in the people's hearts.

Vanuatu President Leaves Hainan for Guangzhou

*OW2610174390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1454 GMT 26 Oct 90*

[Text] Haikou, October 26 (XINHUA)—Frederick Karlomuaana Timanisa, president of the Republic of Vanuatu, and his wife left here this evening for Guangzhou Province after their two-day visit to Hainan Province.

Timakata and his entourage were warmly welcomed by the governor of the Hainan Province who expressed his wishes to share the experiences in planting and processing of the tropic crops since the two sides had boasted many similarities in climate, geographic features and products.

Timakata said he expected his government could cooperate with the Hainan Province in developing economy and welcome the Hainan entrepreneurs to open coconut processing factories in Vanuatu.

Departs Guangzhou

OW2810093890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0859 GMT 28 Oct 90

[Text] Guangzhou, October 28 (XINHUA)—President of the Republic of Vanuatu Karlomuana Timakata ended his visit to China today and left Guangzhou for home.

The Vanuatu president arrived at Guangzhou on October 26, after visiting Beijing, Xian, Shanghai and Haikou.

Near East & South Asia

Chen Xitong Meets Egyptian Minister

OW2710164490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1458 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] Cairo, October 27 (XINHUA)—China and Egypt, both with a long history and civilization, share a lot in common and have much to learn from each other.

This was the consensus of opinion between visiting Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong and Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Agricultural Minister Yusuf Wali who met here today. Chen is concurrently state councillor and Wali, president of the Egyptian-Chinese Friendship Association.

Chen expressed hope that the two countries will continue enhancing their cooperation in political, economic, cultural and agricultural fields as well as in municipal planning and development.

Wali said Egyptian leaders have been keen on what is going on in China and have learned a lot from the success of China's economic reform.

The host and guest also discussed the current Gulf crisis and other international issues. The two sides shared identical views on these issues, said sources close to the mayor.

Chen, heading a delegation from the Chinese capital, arrived here Friday on a week-long visit at the invitation of Cairo Governor Muhammad Sharif. The two sides will sign an agreement making Beijing and Cairo sister cities.

Meets President Mubarak

OW2810165290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1540 GMT 28 Oct 90

[By Jiang Yaping]

[Text] Cairo, October 28 (XINHUA)—President Hosni Mubarak today expressed hope that the signing of the twin-city agreement between Cairo and Beijing will further bolster the cooperation between the people of the two cities and the two countries.

While receiving Chinese State Councillor and Mayor of Beijing Chen Xitong and his accompanying delegation, President Mubarak said there exists longstanding friendship between Egypt and China and that the two countries have identical views on many important international issues.

Chen and Cairo Governor Muhammad Sharif signed the agreement Saturday evening. Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi was present at the ceremony. Another ceremony was held here today at which Chen and Sharif spoke and officially announced that the two capitals have become friendly sister cities.

Chen arrived here Friday night on a week-long visit to Egypt at the invitation of Sharif.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Gu Jinchu-led CPC Delegation Visits Burundi

OW2810184990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1640 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] Bujumbura, 26 Oct (XINHUA)—A CPC goodwill delegation, which was led by Gu Jinchu, member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, was received here this morning by a coordinator of the Secretariat of the Unity for National Progress Party of Burundi.

The CPC delegation was briefed about Burundi's domestic situation and the main items on its agenda as well as on preparations for a special party congress to be held toward the end of this year. Gu Jinchu gave an account on China's domestic political and economic situation and party construction.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the continuous development in the relations between the two parties in recent years, and expressed hopes to strengthen such friendly and cooperative relations.

The CPC Delegation arrived in Burundi on 23 October on a goodwill visit at the invitation of the ruling Unity for National Progress Party. During the visit, the delegation has held work meetings with some members of the Secretariat of the Unity for National Progress Party, as well as visited industrial and agricultural facilities.

Wu Xueqian Meets Delegation From Cameroon

OW2910094090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0858 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian met with Rene Owona, Cameroon minister of industrial development and commerce, and his party here this afternoon.

The visitors have been here to exchange views on further expansion of bilateral economic and trade ties with the Chinese side. They will also visit the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone in south China.

Medical Aid Provided to Senegal

OW2710090590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0651 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] Dakar, October 26 (XINHUA)—China Friday gave Senegal 19,500 kilograms of medicines as part of a medical aid program for the country.

The medicines were delivered by the Chinese Ambassador to Senegal Xie Zhenliu to the Senegalese Minister of Public Health Assane Diop. Diop thanked China for sending eight medical teams so far to Senegal, which he said can serve as an example of international sanitary co-operation.

Tanzanian President Meets Medical Team Leader

OW2810214990 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 1700 GMT 28 Oct 90

[Text] Tanzanian President Mwinyi received leader (Shao Guangxiang) of the PRC medical team to aid Tanzania in Dodoma City on 26 October. He praised the Chinese medical personnel for their internationalist spirit of healing the wounded and rescuing the dying.

The Tanzanian president said: The medical personnel from China's Shandong Province work selflessly and diligently, regarding the Tanzanian people as their own and performing outstanding service for them.

He added: Such a working spirit has profound significance, and it is a vivid expression of the enduring friendship between Tanzania and China.

The president said that he decided to meet with the medical personnel from China's Shandong Province after learning about their deeds. He also expressed sincere thanks to the Chinese medical team.

Prior to the meeting, Vice Chairman (Kawawa) of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party also had a cordial meeting with the Chinese medical personnel and called them the local people's selfless friends.

West Europe

Article Views Possible Trade With Cyprus

HK2910041090 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) in English 29 Oct 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Xiao Yuan]

[Text] Senior Cypriot officials who visited Beijing last week left for home confident of a rosy future for economic cooperation between China and the Mediterranean nation.

Finance Minister Yeoryios Sirimis, who was here to sign a bilateral agreement on the avoidance of double taxation, said he and Chinese foreign trade officials had explored various possibilities for the expansion of bilateral economic and trade ties.

Cyprus has suggested that China build a warehouse in a Cypriot port as a transit place for Chinese exports to Europe, Sirimis said in an interview with BUSINESS WEEKLY at the Beijing's Great Wall Sheraton Hotel.

Cyprus also hoped China would use it as a commercial centre for its business operations in other countries, he said.

"The warehouse project seems in an advanced stage," he said, "The Chinese are interested in it."

On the invitation of Zheng Tuobin, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT), Sirimis' nine-member mission attended the Second Session of the Mixed Cypriot-Chinese Inter-government Commission.

Following the joint session, China and Cyprus signed a protocol on Thursday to expand co-operation in the areas of trade, economic, science and technology, services, ports and merchant shipping, and aviation.

Zheng Tuobin and Yeoryios Sirimis were present at the signing ceremony.

Georgios V.H.J. Anastassiou, permanent secretary of the planning bureau of the Cypriot Central Planning Commission and head of the Cypriot delegation to the session, said the session was a great success and he was satisfied with what had been achieved.

He said that there are great prospects for bilateral co-operation since both sides have reached agreement on a long list of projects, including shipping, business management training and exchange of experts.

The Cypriot secretary said that his country welcomes China's investment and that the two sides should hold more discussions on future co-operation.

Zenon Katsourides, adviser on maritime affairs to the president of Cyprus, said he discussed the establishment in Cyprus of a training centre for Chinese seamen, the employment of Chinese seamen on board Cypriot ships and the possible registration of Chinese ships under Cyprus flags.

A major international shipping centre, Cyprus now has a merchant fleet of 2,100 ships with 19 million tons.

"My impression is that the Chinese side is positive towards our suggestions," said Katsourides, who met with officials of the Ministry of Communications and of ocean-going firms.

China opened direct shipping lines from ~~Tianjin~~ and Shanghai to Limassoli in October last year as its distributing centre to the eastern areas of the Mediterranean Sea.

Two Chinese freighters now make regularly scheduled runs on the lines.

Despite the optimism about economic co-operation, Minister Sirimis said he didn't foresee a significant increase in trade with China in the near future.

Trade between China and Cyprus has witnessed rises and falls over the past decade. The total trade value rose from \$4.5 million in 1980 to \$24.4 million in 1986 and dropped to \$15.7 million last year, according to figures released by MOFERT.

Although export value from China to Cyprus has had a large increase since 1980, China's exports still account for a very small percentage of Cyprus' total imports. Last year China's export value was only 0.5 per cent of Cypriot total imports.

Exports from China to Cyprus were valued at \$8.5 million in 1986 and had grown to \$11.1 million by 1989.

The value of China's imports from Cyprus declined to \$4.6 million last year from \$15.9 million in 1986, the highest in the history of trade between the two countries.

China's export commodities include textiles, light industrial products, porcelain, industrial machines, farming machinery and arts and crafts.

Beijing Delegation Departs Helsinki

OW2710090490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0659 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] Helsinki, October 26 (XINHUA)—The delegation of Beijing Municipality, led by State Councilor and Mayor of Beijing Chen Xitong, left here today for home after a week-long visit.

During the visit to Finland, the delegation met with the speaker of Finnish parliament, Kalevi Soras, and Prime Minister Harri Holkeri and attended the reception for the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Chen told the Finnish press that he hoped the Sino-Finnish relations could further develop and the friendly ties between Beijing and Helsinki could be maintained.

Shanghai, Spain Sign Loan Agreement

OW2910112590 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
1000 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] A contract was signed in Shanghai recently under which the Shanghai Municipal Posts and Telecommunications Bureau will utilize a loan provided by the Spanish Government to purchase the Spanish-made ELC-12 system, a program-controlled digital telephone exchange system and the supporting equipment for digital transmission.

The contract stipulates that Shanghai will use \$34 million to buy the program-controlled exchange system for 118,000 telephones and other auxiliary equipment.

According to sources, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and relevant departments of the Shanghai Municipal Government approved the purchase of this telephone system to alleviate a shortage of telephones in Shanghai, to meet the needs for developing and opening up Pudong District, and to improve the environment for investment.

This system will become operational by the end of 1992, and some of the equipment will be installed in Pudong District.

Ji Pengfei Meets British Legislator, Delegation

OW2710104890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0820 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA)—Ji Pengfei, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, met with Peter Blaker, chairman of the Hong Kong group of the British Parliament, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

They exchanged views on the Hong Kong issue.

East Europe

Yang Shangkun Meets Romanian Defense Minister

OW2710112490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0836 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA)—President Yang Shangkun met Romanian Defense Minister General Victor Stanculescu here today.

Talking about the recent great changes in the international situation, Yang reiterated that China will continue to develop relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, according to a Chinese Defense Ministry official.

Yang said the peoples of different countries have the right to choose their roads and systems, and this belongs in the realm of their internal affairs and sovereignty.

The Chinese Defense Ministry official said Stanculescu's visit to China is aimed at promoting the existing friendly relations between the armed forces of the two countries.

Chinese State Councilor and Defense Minister Qin Jiwei attended the meeting.

Defense Ministers Hold Talks

OW2710112690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0908 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA)—Chinese Defense Minister General Qin Jiwei and Romanian Defense Minister General Victor Stanculescu held talks here today.

According to a Chinese Defense Ministry official, they briefed each other on the progress of their armed forces and put forth suggestions for further co-operation.

The official said the talks increased mutual understanding and trust and will promote relations between the armed forces of the two countries.

Before the talks, Qin presided over a welcoming ceremony for Stanculescu, who arrived here yesterday at the invitation of Qin.

More on Visit

*AU2810180990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1622 GMT 28 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, ROMPRES 28/10/1990—Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China, received Romanian Defence Minister Colonel-General Victor Stanculescu, now visiting Beijing as guest of his counterpart Qin Jiwei. Speaking of the big changes in the international situation, Yang Shangkun reiterated China's determination to further develop the relations with all countries based upon the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The Chinese president showed that the peoples in various countries had the right to choose their development path and their system, a matter pertaining to their internal affairs and sovereignty.

The purpose of General Stanculescu's visit is the promotion of the relations of friendship in existence between the Armed Forces of the two countries, stated a Chinese defence ministry official.

The Romanian defence minister had previously talks with his Chinese counterpart, General Qin Jiwei.

Latin America & Caribbean

Yang Shangkun Meets With Nicaraguan Delegation

*OW2910082790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0756 GMT 29 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun said here today that China will continue to build up its democratic and legal system, based on the National People's Congress (NPC).

In this connection, he said, China is willing to exchange views with parliaments of other countries and learn from their strong points so as to improve its own legal system.

Yang made these remarks in a meeting with Nicaragua's National Assembly president, Myriam Arguello Morales, who is leading a National Assembly delegation to China.

An NPC official who attended the meeting said Yang holds that the NPC is an ideal system for China's conditions. Yang said that China will continuously work to improve the system.

The Chinese president said that in the past 10 years China has formulated a series of laws promoting the reform and open policies, and more will be made.

Talking about Sino-Nicaraguan relations, Yang said China hopes to continue its friendly relations with Nicaragua.

Morales said her country needs China's friendship and support as it is concentrating on overcoming difficulties and striving for national stability.

Parliamentary Leaders Hold Talks

*OW2710032990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0246 GMT 27 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, Oct 27 (XINHUA)—Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC), held talks with Myriam Arguello Morales, president of the Nicaraguan National Assembly, here this morning.

During the talks, Rong briefed the Nicaraguan guests on the development of China's modernization drive and its reforms and opening to the outside world.

The Nicaraguan guests have been here on a nine-day visit to China at the invitation of the NPC Standing Committee.

Legislators Meet Wan Li

*OW2710132090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1201 GMT 27 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC), met Nicaraguan National Assembly delegation led by assembly President Myriam Arguello Morales here this evening.

Wan Li said that since China and Nicaragua established diplomatic ties, the relations between the two countries have been growing well.

He said that the delegation's first visit to China will promote the friendly cooperation and exchanges between the parliaments of the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

He said China is a developing country with a large population and long history and its economy develops unevenly across the country.

He said the reform and open policy has sped up China's economic development in the past 11 years, but China still lags behind the developed countries economically.

Myriam Arguello said, "strengthening the friendly relations between Nicaragua and China is the sincere desire of the Nicaraguan National Assembly, government and people."

After the meeting, Wan Li hosted a dinner for the guests.

Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, was present on both occasions.

Li Peng Welcomes Uruguay Foreign Minister

OW2710125790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1035 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng today reiterated that China attaches great importance to its friendly, co-operative relations with Latin American countries.

Li made the remark in a meeting here today with the foreign minister of Uruguay, Hector Gros Espiell, who arrived yesterday for a four-day official visit.

During the meeting, Li noted that China and Uruguay enjoy close contacts and good co-operation, saying he hoped such friendly, co-operative ties could be furthered, according to Chinese Foreign Ministry sources.

Gros, agreeing with Li, said that the two countries share similarities and a common wish and broad prospects for friendly co-operation.

Li, stating China's proposal for building a new international political and economic order, pointed out the unequal exchanges between developing and developed countries. "This situation ought to be changed," he added.

The Chinese premier expressed the hope that the ongoing "Uruguay Round" would bring benefits to the Third World countries, instead of being favorable to the developed countries only.

Gros gave an account of the recent fourth summit of the Group of Rio.

Li said the Chinese Government feels happy with the group's development and achievements, and appreciates its efforts to promote regional co-operation and development.

Li said the Chinese Government is willing to further its friendly, co-operative relations with Latin American countries, including Uruguay.

Counterparts Discuss Cooperation

OW2710153190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1434 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said today that China is willing to strengthen its exchanges and cooperation in all respects with Latin American countries, including the Group of Rio.

Qian held talks with the foreign minister of Uruguay, Hector Gros Espiell, here today. They exchanged views on the international situation and bilateral relations, and reached a comprehensive agreement, according to Chinese Foreign Ministry sources.

Qian said that despite their relatively short history of diplomatic ties, relations between China and Uruguay have been developing fast, with bilateral economic and trade cooperation seeing considerable growth.

Espiell voiced similar satisfaction, calling the friendly cooperation an example for the development of equal and mutually-beneficial relations between big and small nations.

The government of Uruguay is willing to strive to further these relations, for they represent the unanimous wish and demand of the different parties in the country, Espiell said.

As Espiell gave an account of the recent summit between the Group of Rio and the efforts of the four nations in southern Latin America to formulate an integration process, Qian said that the cooperation between these countries, based on their respective strong points, reflects the Latin American countries' bid for prosperity with self-reliance.

Qian expressed appreciation for the achievements of the Group of Rio, saying that the consultation and coordination of positions among Latin American countries, as represented by the Group of Rio, is not only conducive to their unity and cooperation, but will also have a positive effect on world peace and economic development.

Qian, referring to what he called an "intensified tendency of trade protectionism," said that it runs counter to the interests of developing countries.

On the Gulf situation, Qian and Gros share identical views, stating that they hope all parties involved will strive to seek a peaceful solution to the crisis.

Prior to the talks, they signed and exchanged letters that put into effect a treaty concerning China's providing loans to Uruguay. In addition, the two sides agreed to maintain "multi-level, frequent political consultations" between the two foreign offices.

Also this morning, China's National Antarctic Research Committee signed an agreement for a joint-survey of Antarctic glaciers with the Antarctic Research Institute of Uruguay.

At noon today, Qian hosted a banquet to welcome Espiell, who arrived yesterday for a four day official visit as Qian's guest.

Shanghai Official Meets Colombian Party Group

OW2810131690 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 27 Oct 90

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Zhang Dinghong, member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, met with a delegation of the Colombia Communist Party headed by (Hezos Belichias), member of the Central Executive Committee and secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Colombia Communist Party, on the evening of 27 October. The host had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests on Shanghai's economic situation and its reform and opening to the outside world, as well as the role of the Chinese Communist Party at the grass-roots level.

Political & Social**Wang Zhen Receiving Treatment for Broken Bones***HK2910034490 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
27 Oct 90 p 6*

["Special dispatch": "PRC Official Media Confirm for the First Time That Wang Zhen Is Hospitalized for Treatment"]

[Text] For the first time, the Chinese official media have confirmed that 82-year-old Wang Zhen, Chinese state vice president, is staying in a hospital for treatment. There has been little news about Wang Zhen for the past month.

Two days ago a XINHUA report said that, while in the hospital, Wang Zhen met Utsunomiya Tokuma, chairman of the national headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association. According to the report, Wang Zhen and Utsunomiya Tokuma wished each other good health and hoped that China and Japan would maintain their friendship from generation to generation.

But the report did not mention the cause of his hospitalization or reveal the hospital's name.

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO yesterday reprinted this brief news.

Wang Zhen had not made a public appearance for over a month, not even at the opening ceremony of the Beijing Asian Games on 22 September or during the National Day evening party on 30 September, while hundreds of officials were present on these two occasions.

According to widespread news in Beijing, Wang Zhen went to Beidaihe for vacation in mid-September. During a secret discussion with veteran CPC leader Peng Zhen, he was careless and fell down, breaking his thigh bones. So he was sent to a hospital for treatment. But the authorities have not confirmed or denied this news.

Another report said that according to the original plan, Wang Zhen was invited to cut the ribbon for the opening ceremony of a lantern festival in Shenzhen on 20 October, but he could not attend. This disappointed the sponsoring organization.

Reportage on NPC Standing Committee Session**Tian Jiyun Report Presented***OW2810071190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1355 GMT 27 Oct 90*

["Report on the Current Situation and Tasks of Agriculture" by State Council Vice Premier Tian Jiyun to the 16th meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee on 27 October 1990]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)—Chairman, vice chairmen, and members:

Today, on behalf of the State Council, I shall make a report on the current state of agriculture for your examination.

1. Increased Output in All Fields of Agriculture This Year

With agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery developing in a comprehensive manner, the agricultural situation this year is excellent. It is a year of bumper harvests.

On the basis of last year's bumper harvest, we have made advances in grain production this year. A total of 1.7 billion mu crops were sown throughout the country, 14 million mu more than last year. The total output of grain is expected to possibly exceed 840 billion jin, overfulfilling the target of the annual production plan and setting an all-time-high record for another year. The increase in grain output is the biggest since 1984.

The output of cash crops has generally increased. In cotton production, thanks to a raise in the state procurement price and a number of incentive measures adopted by the local governments, the declining situation has been reversed. The total cotton output will increase by approximately 10 percent over last year. Output of oil-bearing, sugar, and other cash crops (except for tobacco and ramie) is also expected to increase.

The production of nonstaple foods has continued to develop steadily. This year, the number of pigs slaughtered is estimated at 300 million, an increase of more than 10 million, or five percent, over last year. The total output of pork, beef, mutton, poultry, and rabbit meat may reach 27 million metric tons, 700,000 metric tons or five percent more than last year. Aquatic products foresee another year of bumper harvests, with the total output possibly reaching 12 million metric tons, which is an increase of 500,000 metric tons or 4.3 percent over last year. Vegetable production has continued to maintain a relatively good trend.

Township and town enterprises have continued to develop in the course of the economic improvement and rectification drive. Annual gross output value is projected to increase by more than 10 percent. The production structure has been rationalized through readjustment; foreign exchange earnings through exports have continued to increase at a fairly fast pace; and tax payments and profits delivered to the state will increase over the previous year.

Advances have also been made in forestry. The proportion of forested land has stopped decreasing and begun to somewhat increase. In recent years, satisfactory progress has generally been made in rapid-growing high-yield forests, farmland shelter forests, water and soil preservation forests, and various kinds forests for industrial use. There are plenty fruit supplies in markets.

Overall, the excellent situation in agriculture this year is rarely seen in history, which indicates that after several years of fluctuations, China's agriculture, mainly grain

and cotton, has taken a turn for the better and emerged in a gratifying development trend.

2. Major Efforts Made by the Whole Country to Win Bumper Agricultural Harvests

Fluctuations in grain and cotton production in recent years have provided us an education through negative experience. It has enabled us to thoroughly recognize that in a big country with 1.1 billion people, a relative shortage in the supply of farm produce is a chronic problem, and that we should adhere to the principle of agriculture being the foundation of national economy for a long time to come and never relax nor waver from this principle at anytime. With this principle as the firm ideological guideline, the party and country have mobilized and concentrated efforts on promoting agriculture since the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee was convened, thus whipping up a great upsurge of strengthening, supporting, and developing agriculture. Meanwhile, it has been repeatedly emphasized in rural areas across the country that responsibility systems, mainly the contract responsibility system based on households and with remuneration linked to output, will be stabilized and perfected, and that the party's various basic policies in rural areas will be stabilized. The stability in the policies and popular feeling have harnessed the production enthusiasm of the 800 million peasants. Moreover, the relatively good weather over the past two years has also created favorable conditions for winning bumper harvests in agriculture. The strengthening of leadership, stable policies, and good weather are the basic factors which contributed to bumper agricultural harvests over two consecutive years—last year and this year.

Under the premise of strengthening the leadership and stabilizing the basic policies, the whole country has exerted major efforts in various fields:

First, we have vigorously launched capital construction projects for farmland and water conservancy works to change production conditions. This is an important measure for building stable and high yield farmland and for developing agriculture with the necessary assistance from the state and by relying on the labor input of hundreds of millions of peasants. Following the State Council's "Decision on Vigorously Launching Capital Construction Projects for Farmland and Water Conservancy Works" last year, a mass campaign to build capital construction projects for farmland and water conservancy works was launched throughout the country this past winter and spring. A total of 4.2 billion accumulated laborers took part in the campaign, and they completed 4.8 billion cubic meters of earthworks, transformed and added 71 million mu of irrigated farmland, eliminated waterlogging on 14 million mu, transformed 10 million mu of saline-alkali and flood-plagued low-yield land, and improved water and soil erosion on 15,000 square kilometers. Judging from both the scale and the effects of construction, the campaign has been the best in nearly a

decade. The practice has proved that under the condition of implementing the household-based system of contract responsibility with remuneration linked to output, we can still successfully carry out capital construction projects for farmland and water conservancy works, so long as we meticulously organize, scientifically carry out, rationally divide the responsibility, and stress efficiency of a campaign. Calculated at 2.5 yuan per laborer/day, the 4.2 billion laborers/day, which were provided by the peasants, will amount to a more than 10 billion yuan investment. Subsidies by governments at various levels totalled 2.6 billion yuan, however, which can be called "introductory" funds. In view of the scarcity of funds and the abundant labor force in China, organizing the masses to launch construction projects for farmland and water conservancy works should be a practical measure for developing agriculture in accordance with the national conditions. It is also a great undertaking to benefit future generations and must be continued for a long time to come.

Second, we have relied on science and technology in revitalizing agriculture. In view of China's large population and scarce arable land, the development of agriculture will ultimately depend on science to solve various problems. In the "Decision on Relying on Scientific and Technological Advances to Revitalize Agriculture and Stepping Up Popularization of Achievements in Agricultural Scientific and Technological Research," adopted last November, the State Council formulated a series of policy measures for establishing and improving various organizations which popularize and provide services in agricultural technology, stabilizing and expanding agricultural scientific and technical personnel, strengthening education in rural areas, and giving technical training. To implement the State Council's decision, the Ministry of Agriculture has designated 1990 as the year for popularizing agricultural science and technology. The ministry has expanded the scale of the "Harvest Program" by organizing and carrying out large-scale projects on popularizing high-yield technology for 100 million mu of wheat and 100 million mu of corn in the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He Plain and 100 million mu of rice paddies in the south, and large-scale projects on interplanting 10 million mu of wheat and cotton and popularizing high-yield technology for 10 million mu of cotton in Hebei, Shandong and Henan. We have achieved relatively good results in these projects. The local governments have taken the initiative to do a solid job in using science and technology to revitalize agriculture, universally strengthening leadership over agricultural science and technology, and launching diverse activities to popularize science and technology, thereby firing the enthusiasm of peasants for learning and applying science. According to preliminary statistics, this year hybrid rice has been introduced to 230 million mu of paddies, an increase of nearly 30 million mu; hybrid corn has been introduced to 270 million mu of fields, an increase of more than 11 million mu; and a surface-covering technique has been applied on 50 million mu crops, an increase of more than 10 million mu over last

year. Thanks to the improvements in agricultural production conditions and scientific and technological standards, per mu grain yield is expected to exceed 500 jin for the first time this year, an increase of more than 10 jin over last year. Overall, we have achieved a good beginning in our endeavor to "use science and technology to revitalize agriculture," and such endeavor has spread to farm households and fields and has gradually expanded and intensified, becoming a major force pushing China's agriculture up to a new height.

Third, we have organized comprehensive agricultural development. In the last several years, we have paid great attention to comprehensive agricultural development considering our national conditions, to increase steadily the output of agricultural products. The stress of our agricultural development is placed on transforming intermediate-yield and low-yield land; making use of some waste land, mountain slopes, beaches, and water areas that are suitable for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, or fishery; and exploring new resources for the people's subsistence and economic and social development. For these purposes, since 1988 the State Council has established a comprehensive agricultural development fund with the revenues collected by the central government from the tax for using cultivated land, a state leading group for comprehensive agricultural development, and begun comprehensive agricultural development in a planned way. The first group of 11 comprehensive agricultural development zones arranged by the state in 1988, including the Huanghuai Plain, the Sanjiang Plain, and the Songliao Plain, has successively begun to yield good results. In 1989, the state began development projects in nine additional development zones in Sichuan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Hainan, and the Huanghe Delta. In 1990, plans for building grain-producing bases have begun in some counties with the potential of increase in grain output selected from among the provinces and regions that have economic difficulty and grain shortage. In addition, the state has arranged a number of construction projects to support the building of cropland that holds water, soil, and fertilizer well and guarantees high, stable yields in mountainous regions. These projects not only can help those provinces and regions become self-sufficient in grain, but also are of great significance to their economic development as a whole. So far, the state has planned to make a total investment of 4.2 billion yuan on transforming some 83 million mu of intermediate-yield and low-yield land and putting to use some 10 million mu of waste land and water areas in 34 development zones. Since the beginning of the comprehensive agricultural development, we have clearly and definitely emphasized that first, we should focus on increasing the output of grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops, develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline undertakings, and fishery in an all around way, and prevent concentration on one thing only; second, we should make comprehensive efforts to improve "mountainous regions, water areas, forest land, farm land, and roads" at the same time, protect ecology to prevent soil erosion, and pay attention to economic returns, social

benefit, and ecological advantages simultaneously; third, newly developed resources should be managed in a reasonably large scale so that they will yield greater economic returns; and fourth, we should institute a number of systems of responsibility for contracted development and management jobs and for contracted scientific and technological jobs, and formulate relevant policies to arouse enthusiasm among peasants, scientists, and technicians for participating in development projects. The projects started in 20 development zones in 1988 and 1989 have begun to yield results this year. We have transformed 39.29 million mu of intermediate-yield and low-yield land, reclaimed 6.22 million mu of land, built 5.99 million mu of shelter forest, and improved 1.93 million mu of pasture. By the end of this year, we expect that our production capability will increase by 15.9 billion jin in grain output, 3.89 million dan in cotton output, 360,000 metric tons in oil-bearing crops, 260,000 metric tons in meat production, and 430,000 metric tons in sugar crops. According to an estimate by a department concerned, the comprehensive agricultural development, if carried out successfully, will be able to increase the output of one half of the major agricultural products. For this reason, we should persistently carry out agricultural development because it gives us a hope for enhancing the role of agriculture as the foundation of the economy.

Fourth, we have increased our investment in agriculture in many respects. While we are having financial difficulties and strictly controlling the scale of capital construction, the central government this year has increased its investment in agricultural capital construction by 1 billion yuan and appropriated 1.769 billion yuan more funds to support agricultural production, and agricultural banks and credit cooperatives have increased their agricultural loans by several dozen billion yuan. At the same time, all localities, generally speaking, have somewhat increased their agricultural investment, particularly cash investment, this year. Some of them have increased agricultural investment by readjusting their overall investment plan, financial budget, or credit structure, while others have done so by striving to increase sources of income in every possible way.

The situation for the agricultural capital goods supply is better this year. The total chemical fertilizer supply this year will increase by about 2 million metric tons, compared with last year. The supply of insecticide and plastic films has been basically guaranteed. Under reduced production, the supply of diesel oil for agricultural use this year has been roughly the same amount as last year. We have made some improvement in the supply of major agricultural capital goods, reduced fake and inferior goods, and ensured a stable market supply.

Fifth, raise contract prices for the purchase of some agricultural products. This year the state has, in a planned way, raised the purchase prices of cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar crops and other produce. Of the sum, the price of 100 jin of cotton increased by 64 yuan up to 300 yuan from 236 yuan; the contract price for 100

jin of edible vegetable oil increases by 47 yuan up to 212.8 yuan from 165.8 yuan; the purchase price of sugar crops increased by 15 yuan per metric ton on the basis of last year's actual price; the purchase price of flue-cured tobacco has also been readjusted by small margins. Many local governments have also correspondingly adopted the policy of offering a subsidy, without violating regulations or law, to develop peasants' enthusiasm for production.

Sixth, dredge farm produce circulation channels and build an exclusive state system for grain reserves. Since last year, some agricultural products have been overstocked, and grain, hogs, wool, rubber and other products have not sold well. The State Council has paid great attention to this and adopted relevant measures and policies to deal with it. This is particularly true when we face the question of grain remaining unsold. It is necessary to tell all departments in all places that the slow sales never means grain is now plentiful. It is necessary not to adopt measures to limit production. The question of slow grain sales shows the lack of a sound circulation system, the insufficient granaries, and the poor ability of macro-readjustment and control. In view of this, the State Council has made a decision to strengthen grain purchase and marketing and set a protective price for grain purchase. The State Council has also approved the building of a wheat wholesale market in Zhengzhou to speed up grain circulation. Not long ago, the State Council again decided to establish the Leading Group for the State Grain Reserves and the State Grain Reserves Bureau so as to set up a state exclusive grain reserves system, let a bumper harvest year help a poor harvest year, guarantee grain market supply and grain price stability, and protect the interests of peasants and consumers. In addition, the State Council has studied this year's situation in grain production and drawn up a plan for this year's grain reserves. The State Council has called a special meeting to carry out the plan while purchasing peasants' surplus grain at the protective prices after leaving sufficient grain ration, seeds and fodder to peasants. Meanwhile, the acute shortage of granaries is also solved. This important policy decision is supported and welcomed by governments at all levels and by the vast number of grain peasants.

Seventh, grasp nonstaple food production. This year both the central authorities and local governments have paid great attention to nonstaple food production. The state and local governments have made special appropriations for the nonstaple food program. As a result, nonstaple food production is developing stably; market supply is increasing; their prices are stable; the people are happy; and society is stable. To promote the steady growth of China's nonstaple food production and supply, the State Council last July held a national meeting on nonstaple food work in large and medium-sized cities to sum up the major achievements made and experience acquired in nonstaple food work in large and medium-sized cities over the past few years, analyze the questions facing us,

and make a decision to continue implementing all preferential policies supporting nonstaple food production and to do work still better.

Eighth, strengthen the work to shake off poverty and develop. To help the people in the old liberated areas, areas where people of minority nationalities reside, border areas and poor areas shake off poverty and become well off has always been an issue about which the party Central Committee and the State Council are quite concerned. In 1986, the State Council established the exclusive Leading Group for Economic Development in Poor Areas, reaffirmed that the question of food and clothing for the people in most of the poor areas should be solved in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, increased input of funds for shaking poverty off, and stressed using the funds in a concentrated instead of scattered way. It is necessary to advocate developing the spirit of relying on our own efforts and working arduously, change the style of shaking off poverty by offering relief into the principle of shaking off poverty by development. It is necessary to take the road of relying on the poor areas themselves to shake off poverty and become well off through developing the natural resources and production. Over the past few years, thanks to the common efforts made by the people's governments at all levels, all departments of the State Council and all circles in society, we have made marked progress in helping the poor develop. It is estimated that at the end of this year, a goal in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, solving the problem of food and clothing for the people in most of the poor areas, may be reached. Some people in some areas, however, will still fail to completely solve the problem of food and clothing. Even if they have solved the problem, that does not mean they have shaken off poverty, much less the problem of food and clothing in some places is not completely solved. It is a long-term Herculean task to shake off gradually poverty and become well off. Last February, the State Council's Leading Group for Economic Development in Poor Areas drew up a new 10-year plan on helping the poor develop in the 1990's. In short, we have made this decision: As long as the people in the old liberated areas, areas where people of minority nationalities reside, border areas and poor areas remain poor, our work to help the poor will never stop!

3. We should continue to attach importance to agriculture, developing agriculture and striving for sustained and stable agricultural development

Bumper agricultural harvests this year have enlightened us in two respects, the first being that China has great potential in agricultural development, peasants are enthusiastic about agricultural production, and we have the ability to feed our 1.1 billion people so long as our leaders at various levels attach importance to agriculture, adopt correct policies, rely on science and technology, increase agricultural investment, and constantly improve basic conditions for agricultural production. The other is that bumper agricultural harvests this year have fully provided material conditions for and played an important role in stabilizing commodity prices, promoting stability in society, and enabling us to carry out

smoothly the task of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order and deepening reforms. It has once again proven the fact that ample grain supply brings stability, grain shortages lead to chaos, and bumper agricultural harvests make the country prosperous and help the people live in peace. These vivid facts have made us understand more about the importance of agriculture in economic and social development.

This year's bumper agricultural harvests did not come easily. In order to continue to reap bumper harvests next year and in ensuing years, we must work even harder. As I have just mentioned, the country has made great efforts in reaping good harvests this year. We must acknowledge that generally speaking, however, weather for our crops has been favorable since last year, despite some local droughts and floods. Our agriculture depends largely on favorable weather conditions. It is very hard to forecast next year's weather now; no one can guarantee good weather in years to come. We should rather overestimate future difficulties a little and be prepared to combat natural disasters in order to reap good harvests. For this reason, to continue reaping good agricultural harvests next year and in ensuing years, we must work even harder in the future, harder than this year, in which we already made great efforts. Only when we work in a down-to-earth way and make progress every year can we sharply increase our grain output during the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the Ninth Five-Year Plan periods and attain agricultural development objectives of the 1990's.

First, governments at various levels should continue to attach importance to agriculture in their guiding principles and persistently develop agriculture.

After reaping bumper harvests, the worst thing that leaders at various levels could do is to lose their sense of sobriety, have blind optimism, or slacken their leadership over agriculture. We should see that although we have reaped bumper agricultural harvests and made new progress in agriculture this year, the overall situation in the long run remains quite grim, and our tasks in the days to come remain very arduous. Our grain output increased greatly exceeded 840 billion jin this year, but it did not attain the targets of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. This fact has greatly amplified our difficulties in attaining our objectives in developing grain production in the next decade. This year's total grain output is greater than that of 1984, but the per capita amount of grain this year is lower than that of 1984 because of population increases. Cotton output this year is greater than last year, but it still cannot meet state, consumers and export needs. We still need to import some edible oil, sugar, wool, and rubber every year to make up for domestic shortages. Moreover, our population is increasing, the area of our cultivated land is diminishing, the people's living standards have improved, and the development of industry and foreign trade has set new demands for agriculture. These factors are perpetuating our long-standing problem of relative shortages of farm products. We must not weaken our leadership over agriculture merely because of good harvests in one or

two years; we have learned a profound lesson in this regard. Following good agricultural harvests, we lacked sober and correct judgement, made some mistakes in our work, and caused serious setbacks to agricultural development in 1958 and 1984. We must not repeat the historical lesson. After good agricultural harvests, we should, as always, persistently develop agriculture and redouble our efforts in reaping good agricultural harvests next year and cultivating sustained and stable agricultural development.

Second, every effort should be made to resolve the difficulties in selling agricultural products so as to ensure that the peasants' income will increase along with an increase in production and to protect their production initiative.

A prominent contradiction appearing after the bumper harvest is that many localities have difficulties selling grain, pigs, and other farm produce. The difficulties in selling the products have, in turn, led to price decline in the market. If this question is not successfully resolved, the peasants would be hurt by the cheap grain price and their production initiative will be damaged. This will affect the sustained growth of agriculture.

To resolve the difficulties encountered by peasants in selling grain, special grain reserves will be established at the central level. In addition, the State Council also asked localities to establish a grain reserve system at different levels and to do a good job of using grain reserves established in bumper years to make up shortages in lean years and to stabilize grain prices and market supplies. The 1990 central special grain reserve program determined by the State Council has been put into effect at the provincial level. Banking and financial departments are asked to guarantee the availability of grain procurement funds to avoid giving out IOU's. All localities are asked to procure unlimited quantities of grain at the protected price to satisfy the the peasants' demand of selling surplus grain. At the same time, the State Council has recently appropriated special funds to rush build a number of warehouses and has explored the use of vacant warehouses in society through leasing and borrowing to resolve the problem of storing procured grain. Now the materials departments and the People's Liberation Army have both indicated that they would provide vigorous support. In light of the fact that our country has reaped bumper grain harvests two years in a row, the State Council has decided to appropriately readjust the original import and export plan, step up grain allocation between grain producing and consuming regions in the country, and resolve difficulties in selling grain from many other respects. Given the fact, however, that ours is a large country and the circumstances and conditions differ immensely from area to area, despite our best efforts, it is very likely that things may not turn out completely as we wish.

To solve the question of difficulties in selling agricultural products, with the exception of cotton and tobacco, which will be purchased by the state according to plan, controls will be lifted on grain and edible oil after state

purchase plans are fulfilled, and for other products which are being regulated by the market in accordance with regulations, to allow their circulation through many channels. Today, the commodity rate of our country's agricultural products has reached more than 60 percent. Even if the main channels of state-run commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives are fully utilized, without other channels as the supplement, it is impossible to achieve brisk selling and buying and unclogged circulation of commodities. Therefore, all localities are asked to organize actively peasants to take part in the circulation process and to protect the legitimate operation and the legitimate rights and interests of township and village collective commerce and individual shipping and marketing households. All localities are asked to develop, step by step and in line with local conditions, rural trade fairs and wholesale markets to create conditions for collecting and distributing agricultural products and for the exchange of goods between the urban and rural areas. Cities should make it easy for agricultural products to enter. To ensure circulation of agricultural products, all localities are asked to act in accordance with the guidelines of the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on stopping unauthorized fines, fees, and apportioning of expenses; rectify highway traffic order; remove all unauthorized checkpoints; abolish all illegal fines and improper fees; correct all kinds of action that seal off one area from another and divide the market; protect normal agricultural products procurement and marketing activities; safeguard the free traffic of vehicles carrying agricultural products; and develop an integrated national market. This is an important aspect of the drive to strengthen the building of honest government and rectify unhealthy practices in various trades and professions. Only when the circulation of agricultural products is enlivened and the goods marketed by the peasants are changed into currency can the peasants have a higher purchasing power, increase agricultural inputs, and achieve reproduction on an extended scale. At the same time, only when the peasants have a higher purchasing power can the rural market take off and help ameliorate the weakness in the sale of industrial products. This is in the interest of both the country and the people.

From a long-term point of view, to maintain a steady growth of grain and other principal agricultural products, it is also necessary to push forward the reform of the circulation structure and resolve the problems in the procurement and marketing system and in the price of products. The irrational phenomena in our country's grain procurement and marketing structure is not conducive to mobilizing the initiative of the producers, operators, and local governments in the principal grain producing areas. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the State Council will appropriately readjust grain procurement and marketing prices in a well-planned way and step by step, gradually smooth out the reversed relationship between grain procurement and marketing, gradually

reduce financial subsidies, support the development of production, protect consumer interests, and deepen reform of circulation.

Third, we should increase investment in agriculture, and increase our ability to ensure sustained agricultural development.

Insufficient investment in agriculture and slow improvements in conditions for production have become important factors that hamper China's ability to increase its overall agricultural production. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period and in the next 10 years, we plan to invest more in agriculture, increase overall agricultural production capability, harness big rivers in a planned manner, build water conservation and irrigation projects, irrigate more farmland, and gradually develop the existing well-irrigated acreage into farmland with high and stable yield, so they will eventually become important state-level bases for producing marketable farm products. The new plans for comprehensive agricultural development as well as development through support for the poor during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period will be published soon, and efforts will be gradually organized to implement these plans. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, the state will appropriately increase investments in agricultural development. It plans to transform more than 79 million mu of low- and medium-yield farmland and reclaim more than 6 million mu of barren land suitable for farming. The concrete plan is being drawn up. In promoting agricultural development in the future, we should not only work out comprehensive plans that involve the "hills, water, forests, farmland and roads," but also pay equal attention to production and circulation. We should continue to launch mass afforestation campaigns; plant forests in mountainous areas as well as the plains; plant trees around houses and villages, and along the roads and rivers; and increase forest cover so that these trees and forests will fully help to prevent soil erosion, preserve water resources, improve the ecology, and develop agriculture. During the coming winter and spring, continued efforts will be made to build capital farmland irrigation projects. Labor contributed by the hundreds of millions of peasants, coupled with investments from the central and local authorities, will constitute a tremendous commitment for agriculture development in China from all levels and promote the development of production and construction. Contributions to agriculture from all sources should be effectively managed in a unified manner to guarantee beneficial results. Science and technology should play a role in all aspects of production. Fine-strain seeds should be vigorously popularized, and experiences in the use of advanced cultivation and management techniques should be summed up to ensure good quality and high output of farm products.

Fourth, the household responsibility system of linking remuneration to output should be maintained and improved, and a network of socialized services for agriculture developed.

The responsibility system in rural areas, which is primarily based on linkage of remuneration to output on a household basis, was a powerful driving force that promoted China's agricultural development in the 1980's. Now, this system still matches the level of development of rural productive forces in most areas in China and has shown great vitality. Keeping this responsibility system unchanged is a basic policy for setting the people's minds at ease, stabilizing the rural economy, and developing agricultural production. We should never waver on this matter. The successive bumper harvests of last year and this year could be attributed to the central authorities' repeated assurances that the responsibility system based primarily on linkage of remuneration to output on the household basis will remain unchanged. To ensure a steady agricultural development in the future, it is still necessary to maintain while constantly improve the responsibility system based primarily on linkage of remuneration to output on the household basis.

To maintain and improve the household responsibility system of linking remuneration to output, it is imperative to actively develop socialized services before, during, and after the farming season; and solve the problems that peasant households find it difficult to solve individually. Socialized services can breathe new life into the household contracting system. It combines the advantages of unified collective operations with the enthusiasm of household operations; perfects the centralized and decentralized systems of management; further liberates the productive forces; builds a strong collective economy; consolidates basic-level governments; and increases the party organizations' cohesive power in relation to peasants. Apparently the development of socialized services is key to deepening rural reform in future. It is also an important measure for maintaining and improving the household responsibility system of linking remuneration to output. We should develop socialized services in the same way we developed the household responsibility system of linking remuneration to output in the 1980's, and give our support to the establishment of service network in terms of policy, funds, and materials.

While developing the rural service network, it is necessary to establish village and town enterprises suitable to local conditions, develop the collective economy, and work out more ways to provide socialized services. However, it is absolutely impermissible to resort to egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources for the sake of developing the collective economy. Instead, we should develop new resources and open up new avenues for production in order to increase new financial sources and develop the collective economy. Developing the collective economy is a gradual process. We should reality into account, avoiding rashness, let alone rushing headlong into action. While maintaining the household responsibility system of linking remuneration to output, we may encourage peasants to expand farming on a proper scale in places under necessary conditions, based on the principle of voluntary participation or as requested by the masses. Socialized services

are also needed for farming on a proper scale. Through these services, hundreds of thousands of households are linked in a common effort to develop large tracts of mass-production commodity bases. This is also a form of management of scale. Socialized services are not confined to farming. It involves all aspects of production and will help promote the development of the rural economy as a whole.

Fifth, all trades and professions should support agriculture and create external conditions favorable to agricultural development.

Agriculture, grain in particular, is vital to every trade and profession. It is the foundation on which the development of national economy, people's livelihoods, and all trades and professions depend. Therefore, agriculture has always been an important concern for the whole society. Relying on all trades and professions to support agriculture has always been a consistent policy of the party Central Committee and the State Council. All trades and professions have made important contributions to agricultural bumper harvests last year and this year. In the future, for the sake of maintaining sustained agricultural development, it is still necessary for all trades and professions to show more concern and support for agriculture.

Support for agriculture should focus on the development of agriculture-oriented industries. In the 1980's, China's grain output rose from 650 billion to 800 billion jin. One important factor in this was increased investment in modernized equipment and technology. In order for agriculture to move to a new high, it is imperative to boost the output of major agricultural means of production; increase existing production capacity of agriculture-oriented industries; and produce more and better chemical fertilizer, farm chemicals, plastic sheetings, diesel oil, farm machinery, and other means of agricultural production to satisfy the needs of agricultural development. In addition, we should encourage the use of more farm manure, plant more green manure, combine the application of organic with inorganic fertilizer, improve the soil, practice intensive cultivation, and fully develop the potentials of traditional agriculture for higher output so as to push China's agriculture to a new stage of development.

At present, lessening the peasants' burden is another important task in supporting agriculture. The majority of the peasants in China have just solved the problem of food and clothing, and only a very few have truly become rich. There is still a fairly wide gap between urban and rural areas. Tens of millions of people in old revolutionary base areas, minority areas, border areas, and poor areas still have not completely solved the problems of food and clothing. People in all departments, trades, and professions should correctly understand the peasants' income level and guard against the tendency to overestimate it. This is our starting point when formulating the various rural policies. According to reports from all localities, the excessive burden borne by the

peasants is still an important issue. It is hoped that all departments and sectors will refrain from unscrupulously exacting money from peasants. They should give more and take less. They should first give and then take. We should properly handle relations between the prices of the means of agricultural production and farm products, make sure that the peasants' proceeds from increased output will exceed production costs, and see to it that their actual incomes gradually increase year by year. We should resolutely stop the indiscriminate collection of charges and fines and the exaction of funds, so that the peasants' burdens will be limited to levels set by the State Council.

I also hope that all trades and professions pay attention to supporting agriculture and the development of village and township enterprises, which have become an important pillar of the rural economy and important sources of income for peasants. These enterprises have played an important role in supporting and developing agriculture. Of course, in the course of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, it is necessary to upgrade village and township enterprises through technological transformation and structural reform in order to make their development conform to the state's industrial policy. As our country's economic foundation is weak, besides doing our best to increase input in agriculture, we should vigorously develop village and township enterprises, because this is an important way to accumulate funds for the development of agriculture. As village and township enterprises play an important role in enlivening the rural economy, absorbing the countryside's surplus labor forces, and transforming the economic and social outlook of the countryside, I hope that all trades and professions provide assistance in various ways to support their development.

Chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Standing Committee:

For many years the NPC Standing Committee has shown great concern for and attached great importance to China's agriculture. Many comrades have rendered great support in various ways by conducting a great deal of investigations and studies and making numerous important suggestions. On behalf of the State Council, I extend my heartfelt thanks to them!

Because the ideas and important points of economic development for the 1990's and the Eighth Five-Year Plan period are still under discussion and because a meeting to formulate a plan for economic development next year has yet to be convened, in my report delivered today, I mainly dwelled on the current agricultural situation and an initial plan for next year. Please criticize and correct any part of my report which you think is inappropriate. Thank you!

Group Discussions Held

OW2710140190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1016 GMT 26 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)—The 16th Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] Standing

Committee continued group discussions yesterday afternoon and today. Members of the Standing Committee separately examined the draft regulations on consular privileges and immunity, the draft law on protecting the legal rights of the handicapped, the draft decision on banning drugs, and the draft decision on cracking down on criminals engaged in smuggling, producing, selling, and spreading pornographic materials.

In examining the draft regulations on consular privileges and immunity, group members of the Standing Committee generally held that the regulations will play an important role in the country's efforts to carry out the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, in improving and furthering consular relations between China and foreign countries, and in gradually standardizing China's consular work and providing a legal foundation for the work. They said that the regulations, after having been discussed and revised for several times on the basis of opinions extensively solicited from various sectors, had become more mature, and therefore suggested that the current Standing Committee session approve the draft regulations.

In examining the draft law on protecting the legal rights of the handicapped, group members of the Standing Committee fully approved the need to enact the law. They said that the law was not only good news to handicapped people of all nationalities in the country, it was also a good news to millions of families of the handicapped. They said: The legal rights of the handicapped will be further protected by the law. Their right to participate in social life and enjoy society's material benefits as normal people do will be protected by the law. This will have a positive effect on promoting spiritual civilization and enhancing social stability.

Members of the Standing Committee said: Our country is a socialist country. The state has the responsibility and obligation to promote vigorously socialist humanitarianism and to help the widowed, the helpless, and the handicapped. Society should try to understand, respect, show concern for, and protect this special group of people; should support their undertakings with a deep class affection and a keen sense of responsibility; and should provide them with the opportunity to work, learn, and accomplish something.

Some members of the Standing Committee pointed out: In the more than 40 years since the liberation of the country, especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has achieved remarkable progress in improving the well-being of handicapped people. The party and state are very much concerned about handicapped people's rehabilitation, education, employment, and welfare; a new kind of human relationship has been established in which handicapped people are respected, supported, and sympathized with. This law will further demonstrate the superiority of socialism and will help protect the legal rights and interests of the handicapped.

In examining the NPC Standing Committee's decisions on banning drugs and cracking down on criminals engaged in smuggling, producing, selling, and spreading pornographic materials, members of the Standing Committee unanimously voted for the two decisions.

Some Standing Committee members said: The drug problem was once solved after liberation. Drugs have become more widespread, however, in the last three or four years. This should mainly be attributed to problems outside the country, although some problems arose at home. In the past, our law on banning drugs was not complete. Some stipulations were too lenient and lacked deterrents. Besides, we did not deal with drug trafficking and abuse as sternly as we should have, creating many difficulties in controlling drugs. Drug trafficking and abuse are seriously detrimental to the people's health and quality and cause major damage to productive forces. Therefore, we must sternly punish those engaged in drug trafficking and abuse and strictly ban all drugs.

Some Standing Committee members said: Pornographic materials can seriously harm society, can seriously poison social atmosphere, can erode people's minds, and can directly undermine our efforts to promote socialist spiritual civilization. The Standing Committee's decision incorporates all major points aimed at sternly cracking down on criminals, meets current needs, provides a basic legal foundation for cleaning up pornographic materials, and has great significance in consolidating and developing results achieved in cleaning up pornographic materials.

Some Standing Committee members suggested that, after the two decisions are implemented, an extensive propaganda and educational campaign be launched to urge the masses, especially young people, to self-consciously boycott drugs and pornographic materials and that departments concerned tighten control over drugs and pornographic materials.

Handicapped Draft Law Viewed

OW2610174790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1541 GMT 26 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA)—The 16th meeting of the Seventh Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) today discussed the draft law safeguarding the legal rights of the handicapped.

All the members of the NPC Standing Committee agreed that it is necessary to adopt the law as soon as possible.

Wang Yaolun said that the adoption of the law is necessary for the country's over 51 million handicapped people and their families. "The law can further protect the legal rights of the handicapped, enabling them to enjoy equal rights in the society and enthusiastically participate in social security," he said.

Mamutuofu Ku'erban suggested that the development of projects specifically for the handicapped should be included in the state budget and social development plan.

Fu Hao said, the projects designated for the handicapped rely heavily on various departments and institutions. So, he proposed that the undertakings of the departments concerned be coordinated by governments at all levels.

Li Xuezhi said the law should emphasize powerful and effective measures to help prevent the growth of the handicapped population.

In addition, he said that more work should be done to improve the professional training and job opportunities available to the handicapped.

Wan Li Attends Session

OW2810145490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1024 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)—The Second Plenary Meeting of the 16th Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee was held this afternoon.

Chairman Wan Li attended the meeting, which was presided over by Vice Chairman Ye Fei.

Entrusted by the State Council, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun made a report at the meeting on the current agricultural situation and missions. [passage omitted]

The meeting also heard three other reports given by three NPC committees on the results of deliberation on proposals submitted by NPC deputies. These reports were made by Gu Ming, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee; Yang Bo, vice chairman of the NPC Finance and Economic Committee; and Zhang Chengxian, vice chairman of the NPC Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee. The three committees had been respectively requested by the Presidium of the Third Session of the Seventh NPC to deliberate on the submitted proposals.

Attending the meeting were Vice Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aze, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiatong, and Wang Hanbin.

Attending the meeting as observers were Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Liu Fuzhi, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Education Laws Enactment Urged

OW2810084790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1030 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)—In a report today, the National People's Congress' [NPC] Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee called for intensified efforts to enact an "education investment

law," a "teachers' law," an "education (basic) law," and a "law on scientific and technological progress."

At a plenary session of the 16th Meeting of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee held this afternoon, Zhang Chengxian, vice chairman of the committee, reported on the results of the examination of a motion submitted to his committee by the presidium of the Third Session of the Seventh NPC on behalf of deputies. He said: Expediting the formulation of laws governing education, science, and technology is in keeping with the circumstances. We are now in the 1990's. In the changing political circumstances of today's world, the Chinese nation must stress scientific, technological, and educational development in order to rank among other nations and realize its strategic goal of economic development. It must also shift its focus to promoting scientific and technological progress and improving the quality of its labor force.

He stated: Many localities are now calling for "invigorating provinces and municipalities through scientific and technological advancement." By the same token, we need to "invigorate our nation through scientific and technological progress." We must have a clear understanding of the situation and a sense of urgency. Economic development depends on educational, scientific, and technological progress. Legal protection is needed for educational, scientific, and technological development. We can no longer delay the formulation of laws governing education, science, and technology. Prompt action is needed to halt foot dragging.

In related developments, according to Gu Ming and Yang Bo, respectively vice chairmen of the NPC's Law and Financial and Economic Committees, the following laws and regulations are currently being enacted or planned pursuant to proposals made by NPC deputies: "Supervision Law," "Compensation Law," "Agriculture Law," "Agricultural Investment Law," "Budget Law," "Planning Law," "Bank Law," "Law of Bills," "Wage Law," "Labor Protection Law," "Law on Limited Liability Companies," and "Law on Product Quality."

Qiao Shi Emphasizes Need To Study Marxism

OW2610174590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1603 GMT 26 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA)—High-ranking CPC officials have been called upon to take the lead in studying Marxism, upholding the party's basic line and adhering to the socialist road with Chinese characteristics.

Speaking at the official training courses at the Central Party School recently, Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee and president of the party school, said that the aim of the study of Marxism is to apply it so as to accelerate China's socialist construction and boost China's economy.

He encouraged the officials to integrate theory with reality, go deep among the masses, make investigations, link the policies of the CPC Central Committee with the practice of the masses, and solicit correct opinions from the masses in a bid to perform their work well.

RENMIN RIBAO on Need To Fight Pornography

OW2610224090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1150 GMT 26 Oct 90

[RENMIN RIBAO 27 October editorial: "Make Unremitting Efforts to Fight Pornography"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)—A national antipornography work conference, which ended yesterday, summarized experience, analyzed the situation, arranged work, and decided that efforts will once again be concentrated this winter and next spring on fighting pornography. This meeting was to mobilize and stir people into further carrying out the antipornography drive.

Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee last year, the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus has carried out many solid tasks to intensify the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. The fight against pornography is one of those tasks. Through efforts lasting more than a year, the rampant spread of publications as well as audio and video products containing obscenity, pornography, violence, and feudalistic superstition has been firmly checked; the cultural market is now cleaner than it used to be. The polluted minds of some people, especially the young, are being purified. People now have a profound understanding of the harm caused by a bourgeois view of value and a decadent ideology and life style. The victory of the antipornography drive fully explains that the CPC has proved itself to be a party which serves the people wholeheartedly, and that it has the determination and capability to promote what is beneficial and eliminate what is harmful. At the same time, it also explains that the socialist system practiced in China has tremendous superiority, enabling us to take firm measures to launch the large-scale antipornography drive with such a great momentum. Without the party's leadership and the socialist system, the antipornography drive can only be empty talk, much less be able to eliminate the "pornographic poison" in the end. The rampant spread of "pornographic poison" in some capitalist countries suffices to prove this point. The socialist China should intensify the construction of material as well as spiritual civilization; under no circumstances will it follow the footsteps of the capitalist countries which, while accumulating wealth, allow vices to pile up, and it will definitely not let its people sink into degradation and its society degenerate.

The fight against pornography is by no means a question of banning a few harmful books and magnetic tapes. It is a struggle between socialist and capitalist ideologies in the ideological realm. It is also an expression of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

This struggle has an important bearing on the success or failure of China's socialist cause, and the rise or fall of the country and the nation. Hostile forces at home and abroad have never abandoned their attempts to subvert the socialist system and overthrow the CPC's leadership. When they failed to accomplish what they wanted through their guns and artillery, they preached "peaceful evolution" and carried out "ideological and cultural infiltration" in a vain attempt to "win the battle without a fight." One of their means is through the dissemination of obscene, pornographic, and decadent books, magazines, and audio and video products. "Pornographic poison," which spread unchecked on a fairly large scale for a relatively long period of time, ran wild in some localities. It is one of the harmful effects caused by the rampant ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. And as "pornographic poison" spread, it encouraged the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization to spread unchecked. The antipornography drive is an important component of the fight against bourgeois liberalization and an important part of the efforts to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Political reactionaries are often closely related to vulgar character and morals. People who stubbornly cling to the bourgeois liberalization stand are precisely the ones who concoct and advocate the "pornographic poison." Therefore, we should understand and handle the fight against pornography as a significant campaign which opposes "peaceful evolution" and upholds the socialist orientation. It is imperative to stage another drive against pornography, starting this winter and continuing on into next spring. Party and government leaders in all localities should make earnest efforts, and all relevant departments should closely cooperate in order to ensure a good job in fighting pornography.

The antipornography drive must be carried out regularly and unrelentingly. Spiritual garbage and cultural dross cannot be eliminated thoroughly and permanently in one or two operations. Like the cleaning up of a yard, we should launch unannounced "big house cleaning" as well as sweep the yard at all times. The broad masses of people support the antipornography drive. Parents and teachers have especially shown concern over the drive. It is of utmost importance that leading comrades at all levels experience and observe the situation down below and conform to the popular feeling. They must attach great importance, meticulously organize, and make determined and bold efforts to successfully carry out the major tasks, which will contribute to the contemporary generation as well as benefit future generations.

The goal of the antipornography drive is to enable socialist literature and art to flourish. The fight against pornography and the promotion of socialist literature and arts are supplementary to each other. Only by firmly eliminating spiritual garbage can the masses of people have wholesome and rich spiritual nourishment; and with wholesome and rich spiritual nourishment we can consolidate the fruitful results of the antipornography drive. While resolutely carrying out the antipornography

drive, we should continue to adhere to the direction of serving the people and socialism, and to the principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" in effecting a grand prosperity of cultural and artistic works. This will let the air in socialist China be further freshened, the people's spirit more enlivened and civilized, and their cultural life become more lively, enriched, and colorful.

Religious Beliefs Prohibited for Party Members

OW 2510085190 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese
24 Sep 90 p 4

[From the "Excerpts From Newspapers and Journals" column]

[Text] According to the PRC Constitution, citizens of our country enjoy freedom of religious belief. Communist Party members are different, however, from ordinary citizens. They are vanguards of the working class and Marxists. Marxists should be atheists, not theists. Their world outlook should be dialectical materialism and historical materialism, not idealism. For this reason, our party has more than once stipulated clearly and definitely: Communist party members are prohibited from holding religious beliefs, and they are not permitted to participate in religious activities. Whoever refuses to comply with this stipulation should be persuaded to withdraw from party membership. This stipulation is completely correct and should be resolutely adhered to. (Excerpt from "QIUSHI")

State Council Passes Militia Work Law Revision

OW 2610134090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1322 GMT 26 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA)—The State Council, China's highest governing body, today held the 69th Executive Meeting and examined and passed a draft regulation on militia work.

The draft regulation is to accommodate new developments in militia work.

The draft will, after further revision, be promulgated by the State Council and the Central Military Commission to replace the existing regulation on militia work adopted in 1978.

The meeting was chaired by Premier Li Peng and Vice Premier Yao Yilin.

Article Reviews Inevitability of Socialism

HK 2610032290 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
19 Oct 90 p 5

[Article by He Wenzhi (0149 2429 3112): "Advancing in Accordance With the Law—A Discussion on Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics"]

[Text] There is certainly intrinsic development regularity in all things, and this is the essential relation and

inevitable tendency in the process of development. Man cannot create, change, or eliminate such regularity, but can recognize it and use it to transform nature and human society. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Marxist philosophy holds that the most important problem does not lie in understanding the laws of the objective world and thus being able to explain it, but in applying the knowledge of these laws to actively change the world." ("On Practice") In history, innumerable facts showed that one would triumph when advancing in accordance with objective laws, and would encounter setbacks and failure in going against the objective laws. To build socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must proceed from China's actual conditions, study the objective laws that govern China's social development, and apply such knowledge about the objective laws to transform the world and make advances.

When reviewing China's history, we know that from 1840 to 1949, Old China was a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country controlled by foreign aggressive forces and always subject to their bullying and enslavement. According to the nature of imperialism, it hoped that China would always be a poor and backward country under its control. To rescue the nation from the danger of subjugation, many aspiring people began to study the methods of national salvation. In 1898, Kang Youwei, Liang Qichao, and other people staged a reform movement, but it failed because the conservative force headed by the Empress Dowager Cixi was then too strong. In 1911, Sun Zhongshan's Revolutionary Alliance (Tong Meng Hui) led a successful bourgeois revolution, but the fruit of the revolution was soon grabbed by Yuan Shikai and the revolution was an unsuccessful one. All this showed that a bourgeois revolution in China was infeasible. In 1917, that is, 70 to 80 years after the opium war in 1840, Marxism was spread to China. In 1921, the CPC was founded. Under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people eventually overthrew the three big mountains through hard struggle, and won national independence. This fundamentally changed the Chinese nation's historical destiny, which had been full of untold suffering and misery for the past century. It was through some 80 years of struggle that the Chinese people came to realize that only socialism could save China. A correct understanding, that is, the understanding of an objective law, was acquired after a high cost was paid and after a long time was spent. There was no short cut, and anxiety could not help. We may think of this: So many aspiring people and revolutionary martyrs were extremely anxious when they saw people living in an abyss of misery, and they were eager to rescue the nation. However, the final results might not be what they wanted to achieve because they did not act in line with objective laws. Therefore, it was never easy to actually act in line with the objective laws. This was the result of efforts made in a process of struggle, failure, struggle again, and failure again.

After the founding of New China, we overcame various difficulties, rapidly cured the wounds left by the war, restored the national economy, accomplished the

socialist transformation of individual agriculture, the handicraft industry, and capitalist industry and commerce, carried out large-scale economic construction, and made huge achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. However, the course of advance was not straight and smooth. After entering the stage of socialist revolution and construction, we also encountered many twists and turns. Only after this could we gradually understand the objective laws governing socialist construction. Over a long time, class struggle was taken as the key link. During the Cultural Revolution, this was even developed in the criticism of the theory of productive forces. All this ran against the objective laws. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as the leadership core, took practice as the sole criterion for judging the truth, brought order out of chaos, restored the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and drew the conclusion of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Under the party's leadership, our country carried out reform and opened up to the outside world, and this promoted the rapid development of the productive forces and all-around social progress. From 1978 to 1989, our country's GNP increased by an average annual rate of 9.1 percent. The material living conditions of the people were also markedly improved on the basis of economic development. The whole socialist cause made advances with large strides through reform and opening up. Profound changes also occurred in the political life of society and in the mentality of the people. The broad masses of people emancipated their minds; the democratic spirit was greatly boosted and strengthened; and the sense of political participation was obviously enhanced. All such facts that are known to all people show that only socialism can make China develop.

The replacement of capitalism for socialism is a necessity in history, but it is also a long historical process and a long process of struggle. The emergence and development of the socialist system makes a breakthrough in the capitalist world and also makes capitalism feel that its existence and development are faced with a serious threat. Subverting the socialist states and eliminating the socialist system has always been the established strategy of the imperialist forces. In retrospect, after the founding of New China, the imperialist forces headed by the United States imposed political isolation, economic embargo, and military encirclement against our country. Now, as these means could not achieve their expected purpose, they have changed their tactics and resorted more to the strategy of peaceful evolution. They pin hopes on our third and fourth generations. After we took reform and opening up as our basic national policy in order to effect the self-improvement of the socialist system, the imperialist forces thought that it was an opportunity for effecting peaceful evolution, and attempted to bring about peaceful evolution in China through the domestic force of bourgeois liberalization. When commenting on last year's political storm in China, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The

storm would certainly come sooner or later. This was determined by the international macroclimate and the domestic microclimate, and was independent of man's will." The international macroclimate referred to the attempt of the international hostile forces to create peaceful evolution in China, and the domestic microclimate referred to the contamination of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. Both the international macroclimate and the domestic microclimate in essence reflected the trial of strength between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat in the ideological domain. In recent years, when we repudiated the idea of taking class struggle as the key link, some people went to another extreme and completely denied the existence of class struggle at the present stage, and forgot the thesis that class struggle still existed within a certain scope and would become rather intense under certain conditions. It was against this background that political turmoil occurred last year. Our country's success in quelling the turmoil and the revolt was also a serious setback for the peaceful evolution attempt of the imperialists. However, the struggle will continue for a long time. We must continue to carry out reform and opening up, and must also adhere to the four cardinal principles. Only thus can we ensure that the political color of our state will never change.

Taking the socialist road is an objective law that governs China's modern social development. Only socialism can save China, and only socialism can make China develop. This is a basic law. If we did not take the socialist road and shifted to the capitalist road, then we would inevitably encounter these two problems: First, capital would have been concentrated to a high degree in the hands of a small number of people. Second, a large number of working people would become destitute and would have had to sell their labor at very low costs, and labor would have thus been turned into a commodity. This was a barbarous condition that Britain, France, and other developed countries underwent. Hong Kong also underwent this stage, in which the people were extremely miserable. Now, Hong Kong's per capita productivity has risen to a rather high level, much higher than that on the mainland of China, but there are still many beggars in the subway stations. This is a fact. During World War II, the Seventh Fleet of the United States pulled in to shore in Hong Kong. There was a large red light district, and many people there led an inhuman life. Today, the Chinese people will never agree to take the capitalist road.

Military

Article on PLA Strategic Missiles Academy

HK2710085990 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No. 43, 22 Oct 90 pp 15,16

[Article by Ge Xiangxian (5514 6272 6343), Zhang Yuying (1728 3768 3853), and Zhang Jiajun (1728 1367 6511): "An Eyewitness Report on the China Strategic Missiles Academy"]

[Text] Only a few years back, the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] Second Artillery Engineering Institute, located in east suburban Xian, remained a mysterious academy to the public, and even Shaanxi and Xian party and government leaders were kept in the dark as to what it really was. It was not until the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding in 1984 that the cat was let out of the bag when China's strategic missiles were among the reviewed troops on the national day. Since then, a limited number of visitors have been accepted to the institute, and people began to see that this institute is for nurturing officers and technological cadres for China's strategic missile troops.

An Epitome of the Growth of "Second Artillery Engineering Institute"

In the institute's hall with a floor space of several thousand square meters were exhibited various types of missiles of China's own design and production, including several new types, with which the troops had not yet been equipped. Missiles between 10 and scores of meters in length were arranged at random in rows, with some of them being cross-sectioned in part. Missile engines of various categories were also on display. A chief engineer of the institute briefed us as he showed us around. He told us that this exhibit reflected the course of growth and development of China's strategic missile troops and missile technology.

Having visited the exhibition, officers and men of the institute's training unit then performed a missile-erecting operation especially for us.

The performance was conducted in the missile-erecting hall, which was a rather unique building; its outward appearance was like a 10-story high building, but inside, there was only a single floor.

Erecting a missile from a horizontal to a vertical position on a launch pad is the key to all preparations for missile launching. A slogan of missile units is "the soul of missile troops is the launching platoon," whose chief task is none other than missile-erecting.

Now the missile-erecting performance began. The leader frequently uttered orders. Each of the operational personnel was on his post, and quickly and accurately completed every action according to the orders. Pretty soon the missile, scores of meters in length, was placed on the launchpad in a vertical position, with its warhead pointing to the sky. All the wires and pipes were connected one after another. Throughout the exercise, the missile did not waver a bit in whatever angle. We asked how strong a wind the missile could withstand, and the answer was any launch would go on in a force eight wind on the Beaufort scale.

The "West Point" of China's Missile Troops

Not without reason, China's missile troops call this missiles academy their "West Point." First, this academy has been the major one for China's missile

troops to nurture qualified people in command and technology. Almost all grassroots commanders, namely cadres at platoon level of the entire missile troops, were graduates from this academy or have been trained there, and half of the cadres at company level hailed from the academy, too. A considerable proportion of senior commanders and engineering and technological cadres were also its graduates. Especially the stipulation that officers must be persons who have gone through regular training of tertiary educational institutes has been implemented in recent years; therefore, we can foresee that an increasingly greater number of future generals, professors, and senior engineers will be derived from this academy.

Second, this missiles academy is strict with discipline, diligent in training, and meticulous in scholarly research, and takes after "West Point" in a way.

This military academy is open to society in enrolling new students. The bulk of students hail from localities. In the very first month, new recruits of the academy must complete the change from local high school students to cadets of this military academy, and from ordinary people to soldiers. The intensity of military training and hardships in military life are not inferior to U.S. West Point's harsh and brutal training of new recruits.

The main contents of military training are the implementation of "the Three Major Rules and Regulations," namely, the "Interior Service Regulations," the "Formation Regulations," and the "Discipline Regulations." During the period of military training, new recruits take eight lessons on a normal work day, with four lessons spent on formation training. To master this, the captain of the cadet company and platoon and squad leaders have to spend more time for extra coaching; the actual time spent on formation training more often than not exceeds six hours a day. At dawn, after lunch or supper, new recruits are found everywhere on the drill ground, basketball courts, or cement pavements drilling in formation in small groups till their feet are all blistered. When the first month is over, their green sneakers will all be worn out.

This academy aims to nurture military cadres mastering high technology, why should it bother to exert such great efforts to cultivate a soldier's qualities? The academy president Major General Fu Beichi [0265 0271 4654] said: "The best way to run an army is to be strict. The Second Artillery troops are highly dispersed in operation and stationed in mountainous wilderness. Often they will have to work independently under inaccessible topographic conditions; moreover, they must master very important strategic weapons, and rely solely on strict restrictions of army discipline; otherwise, things will go wrong. The characteristic of training and combat is 'a thousand men sharing a gun,' taking care of a missile requires a high degree of coordination. Should a slight error take place in anybody's action, the prompt and accurate launch of a missile would be affected. Therefore, to become an eligible missile officer, our cadets must first cultivate perfect habit of observing discipline."

Standing Side by Side With Key Institutes of Tertiary Education

The academy's political commissar Major General Gao Tongsheng briefed us, saying that actually this academy nurtured a kind of "growing cadres," namely, all commanding, political work, administrative, and technological officers of missile troops have "grown up" from the basis of platoon leaders. On such ground, the academy decided that the standardized pattern of qualified people it would cultivate was "universal qualified people," namely, they would develop morally, intellectually, and physically in a comprehensive way. To accomplish that, the academy has conducted extensive educational reform in recent years, including optimizing the curriculum structure, intensifying basic courses, widening areas of specialities, and augmenting training in capability for administration, so on and so forth.

To enable cadets to adapt themselves to their first posts after graduation—meeting the requirements of platoon leaders at grassroots units, with an eye on improving their command capabilities, the academy has opened such optional courses as "Sense and Art of Commanding of Military Grassroots Cadres," "Military Psychology," "Practical Military Writing," "Appreciation of Military Literature," "Military Camp Subculture," "Cultural Administration in the Company," and "The Soldier and Aesthetics." Taking into consideration their development and growth in various directions in the wake of their first posts, the academy has tried its best to lay a deeper and more extensive foundation for the cadets in curriculum design, with such new courses characterized by the merger of the humanities and science as "Philosophy of Military Technology," "Economics of National Defense," and "Economics of Applied Missile Project."

The academy has also attached great importance to nurturing cadres' practical abilities. Educational and training departments did their best to make arrangements for cadets to participate in scientific research as frequently as possible. Some 30 projects with participation of cadres have been awarded with prizes for progress in military science and technologies in recent years. In addition, in their senior year, cadets will participate in a month-long "comprehensive exercise" before their graduation, to get familiar with missile troops' operation in the organization and command of their own, and coordination with other specialities. A launch battalion comprising all the academy's graduates is organized against the background of a certain strategy. From the moment the "nuclear counterattack" is given, they will head for the destined launchpad, carrying with them all weapons and equipment through railway and highway transportation, and conduct a simulated launch to fulfill the "nuclear counterattack task" based on the requirements of a regular launch battalion.

This missiles academy has a number of administrative cadres with strong dedication to their work and mastery of teaching, and a great number of high-quality teachers. Meticulously, they organized teaching at the academy,

and are good at absorbing experiences of civil institutes of tertiary education; consequently, the academy has made long-stride progress in teaching quality. Presently, the academy is determined by the State Education Commission to be a national key institute of tertiary education, and authorized to confer master degrees in 11 specialities. This missiles academy has always ranked top in Xian's mathematics competitions for students of scores of institutes of tertiary education.

Not only is this academy a training base for qualified people of China's missile troops, but also its base of scientific research and technology of strategic missiles; the research and development of China's strategic missiles of one generation after another, their qualitative improvement, and solutions to many technological bottlenecks. The academy has, in recent years, completed some 80 important scientific research projects, 42 of which were awarded with the Army's prizes for progress in science and technology, with a dozen or so projects arriving at world or China's advanced levels. For example, the plan for rapid launching of a certain type of missile they had formulated shortened by two-thirds the length of time involved in launching. The plan has won a national special prize for progress in science and technology. In addition, they succeeded in developing a large-type comprehensive simulation strategic missiles system, which included four divisions and 16 sub-systems, for missile troops' operational training and auxiliary technological decision-making. Extensively, this simulation system adopted such advanced technologies as laser vision, phenetic distinction, computerized three-dimensional graph formation, telecommunications network connecting different types of computers, and all-digital synchronous simulation. They truthfully simulate apparatus on missiles, and major ground equipment as well as the whole course of operational training, including launch preparations, examination and testing, missile flight, forecast of missile's falling point, and analysis of the hit's results, while providing a solution to a major bottleneck in missile troops' training. Equipment for strategic missiles is costly, with complicated technology and great destructive power, and it is impossible to conduct live shooting practice as with rifles and artillery. The production cost of this simulation system was only one-tenth of the equipment, while its life span being scores of times the real thing. This system is also capable of helping technological decision-making in launching, examining and testing repeated problems, discovering and analyzing their causes, conducting automated trajectory time calculation, and providing conditions for research in weapons' application.

At a meeting to celebrate the founding of this academy on 1 September 1959, a senior general of the People's Liberation Army enthusiastically addressed to the all teachers, staff members and workers, saying: "Your institute is a 'machine tool.' Depending on you, we shall turn out the pillars of New China's strategic missile troops!" Today's facts have evidenced to that point.

Air Force Stresses Importance of Party Building

*HK2810091190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
21 Oct 90 p 3*

[Report by XINHUA reporter Sun Maoqing (1327 5399 1987) and RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xu Rujun (1776 1172 0193): "Party Committee Secretaries at and Above Division and Brigade Levels of the Air Force Sum Up and Exchange Experience in Further Strengthening Party Building"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (RENMIN RIBAO)—In the past few days more than 160 party committee secretaries from various units at and above the division and brigade levels in the Air Force studied the theory about party building, summed up and exchanged their experiences in the building of party committees, and determined to raise party building in the Air Force to a new level.

The forum was held by the Air Force party committee as a major step for deeply implementing the spirit of the "summary" of the all-Army political work conference and strengthening party building in the Air Force according to the requirements of "study, unity, incorruptibility, and truth-seeking" set forth by the Central Military Commission. Among the 19 party committees and individuals participating in the experience exchange activity, were the First Air Force Division party committee, which was renowned for "taking the lead in study, sparing no effort in its work, enjoying no privilege its members daily lives, and setting a good example in observing discipline;" a surface-to-air missile brigade's party committee, which maintained firm unity, incorruptibility, a down-to-earth work style, and achieved outstanding results in its work; an anti-aircraft academy's party committee, which achieved good results in maintaining unity and playing a leadership role; and some model party committee secretaries. Their experiences reflected from different angles and tiers the Air Force's new look in strengthening party building in a new historical period.

Navy Scientists Contribute to Modernization

*OW2210121090 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] The masses of scientists and technicians in the Navy have made important contributions to its modernization. According to statistics, in the past 10 years, more than 2,500 scientific research achievements of the Navy have won state and military science and technology awards.

The Navy consists of many armed services. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the masses of scientists and technicians in the Navy have worked hard at their posts and devoted their lives to strengthening coastal defense. They have achieved many outstanding exploits. At an experimental base which is responsible for testing new weapons and equipment for the Navy, a few thousand scientists and

technicians have scored more than 100 advanced scientific research results in the past 10 years, turning the water-born testing ground from a single weapons testing ground into a comprehensive modern testing base capable of testing guided missiles, underwater weapons, electronic equipment, and aerial weapons.

In the 10 years since its establishment, the Navy's Equipment Theory Research Center has completed more than 1,000 scientific research projects. In the past 10 years, the masses of scientists and technicians of the Navy have played an important role in the important tasks of completing the launching of long-range carrier rockets, submarine-based carrier rockets, test-launching of telecommunication satellites, and an expedition to the Antarctica.

From 16 to 19 October the Navy held its first meeting to commend advanced scientists and technicians since its founding. Five scientific and technological units were commended, and 13 scientific and technological cadres were named pacesetters.

Economic & Agricultural

CPC Plenary Session To Cut Price Subsidies

HK2910032190 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
29 Oct 90 p 6

["Special Dispatch": "Seventh Plenary Session to Decide on Reducing Price Subsidies"]

[Text] According to news from Beijing, the upcoming Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee will make a decision to drastically reduce state price subsidies. The prices of some daily necessities have been increased in a number of cities, including Beijing, to test market reaction.

During its rule over the past 40 years, the CPC has implemented a low-level policy on wages and consumption. The state granted huge amounts of price subsidies resulting in insufficient investment capital for economic construction. For this reason, commencing 1988, some mainland economic experts have continuously appealed for price reform and the gradual reduction of state subsidies.

Everyone knows that the main topic for the upcoming Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee will be liberation of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Hence, a number of economists in Beijing have expressed their opinions in turn, urging the authorities to be determined to reintroduce price reform. The drastic reduction in price subsidies will inevitably lead, however, to price hikes and inflation. To prevent strong reaction from the inhabitants who cannot adapt themselves to the change for the time being, the authorities conducted experiments first in Beijing and some other cities. While the wages of cadres and workers increased, the prices of some commodities were also raised.

It has been reported that the prices readjusted in Beijing include rent and gas charges. The prices of farm and sideline produce remain unchanged. Thanks to the wage increase, the inhabitants in Beijing have not reacted violently to the recent price adjustments.

Although no date has been set for the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee after repeated postponement, it is believed that the session will be held next month. It is said that the date of the seventh plenum has not been set for a long time because there are still differences of opinions at the top CPC levels on the specific structure of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Another essential reason is the differences between provincial leaders and the central authorities. Prior to the Asian Games, the chiefs of all provinces and cities were summoned to Beijing to attend a meeting to exchange views and "straighten out thinking" on the Eighth Five-Year Economic Plan. A number of responsible persons from the southern provinces and coastal areas had misgivings and resisted the plan by the central authorities, however, which intended to open wider to the outside world but also turn the direction of the ongoing market economy back to the track of a planned economy.

Machine Building, Electronics Industry Viewed

HK2910034190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
19 Oct 90 p 2

[Article by He Guangyuan (0149 0342 6678), minister of machine building and electronics industry: "Steps To Improve the Trades Dealing With Machine Building and Electronics"]

[Text] Editor's Note: This article by He Guangyuan, minister of machine building and electronics industry deals with how trade should make the change to intensive management by combining theory with practice. He has not only hit the nail on the head but has also provided a solution involving feasible methods.

In a certain sense, the machine building and electronics industry has been eye-catching because of being "overheated." Moreover, it has a decisive place in the course of the change from extensive to intensive management of China's industry and should play a rather important role. It has paid attention to the change, which is pleasing. It is necessary for the trade's leadership to understand fully the importance of the change from extensive to intensive management; besides, specific methods for the change are called for and the matter should be grasped unremittingly. [end editor's note]

In the machine building and electronics industry, China has a pressing need to realize the strategic change from extensive to intensive management.

China boasts approximately 110,000 machine building and electronics industrial enterprises, of which around 13,000 are under the direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of Machine Building and Electronics Industry. Generally speaking, they are in the stage of extensive management.

Presently, less than one-fifth of the enterprises produce advanced goods. Some localities and departments are pursuing immediate and departmental interests, with serious repeated construction and production problems. "Overheated" production of wires and cables, refrigerators, motorcycles, automobiles, color television sets, color television tubes and glass cases, and video recorders, has surfaced in recent years. Even in the current improvement and rectification there are signs of "overheated" production of such products as bearings. Every occasion of developing "popular" products will cause a large number of repeated enterprises at lower levels. Under the pounding of many such enterprises, a confused and weak market is inevitable; consequently, production has been suspended in a large number of enterprises and it is very difficult for national key enterprises to play their backbone role.

For the machine building and electronics industry to realize the change from extensive to intensive management, it is imperative to follow the following steps:

First, it is necessary to augment macrocontrol, do a good job in trade planning, and conduct new and transformational projects favorable to "intensive management." Based on the national industrial policy, the Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry has made overall planning and guidance in the fixed asset investment of the trade in accordance with the train of thought characterized by "observing the industrial policy as a unified order with a unified trade planning, multi-channel sources of funds, and the authority to examine and approve projects going to different tiers. This is done while working to guide investment by the manufacturing forces of the ministry system, user departments, war industrial departments, and localities, in a rational direction. The ministry has formulated product catalogues on which support will be concentrated during the period of improvement and rectification. Together with the State Planning Commission, it has recently issued "Measures To Control Key Machine Building and Electronic Products in Great Demand." In formulating the "Eighth Five-Year Plan," it has strengthened consultation with various provinces to seek common understanding and hard work to implement the national industrial policy.

Second, it is necessary to take an active part in readjusting the product mix and effectively give play to existing industrial capacity. At the beginning of this year, the ministry proposed the plan of developing products "bringing in hard currency, with two economies and three guarantees" as the main direction. This means developing export products that will bring in hard currency; developing products that will save foreign exchange, energy resources, and raw materials; developing technological equipment to guarantee needs for national key projects, equipment for the defense and war industry, and key basic products; and guaranteeing increased effective market supply of machine-building and electronic products needed for the people's livelihood.

Third, it is necessary to do a good job of organizational restructuring, develop enterprise groups, and realize the

optimal combination of production essentials. In recent years, great progress has been made in enterprise combination; from now on, the main thing is to promote development, completion, perfection, and improvement of enterprise groups. Study, formulation, and a breakthrough in the "three no changes" policy is currently under way. It is planned to form gradually a number of enterprise groups with strong capabilities in both home and overseas markets as a "national team" through combination, merger, and the priority financial and material support of the state; to import technology; to develop scientific research; and to form a fully integrated range of products. After issuing the "Opinions on Developing Machine Building and Electronics Enterprise Groups," the ministry will conduct selection and organization of the "national team," while taking an active part in ironing out relations to give better play to its advantages.

And fourth, it is necessary to concentrate on improving economic results, to augment enterprise management, and to improve enterprises' quality in a comprehensive way.

Realizing the change from extensive to intensive management in industry is a long-term and arduous task which will not be completed overnight, it is imperative to conduct comprehensive treatment with stable principles and policies and concerted efforts from the top to the grass roots. The ministry has decided not to propose new slogans during the next two years but instead to grasp the aforesaid principle unremittingly.

Agriculture Minister Views 1990 'Bumper Harvest'

OW2510182390 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Announcer-read video report, captioned: "Agriculture Minister Liu Zhongyi Discusses This Year's Bumper Agricultural Harvest," prepared by reporter Zhuang Yuan (8369 0954)—with portions recorded; from the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] China again has reaped a good harvest of grain crops this year. How should we properly view this year's bumper grain harvest? To learn the answer to this question, our station reporter interviewed Agriculture Minister Liu Zhongyi:

[Begin recording] [Zhuang Yuan] How do you view the situation in agricultural production this year?

[Liu Zhongyi] We have indeed reaped a gratifying bumper harvest in agricultural production this year. The total output of summer-harvested grain crops has increased by about 10 billion jin, breaking the major record of 200 billion jin for the first time. The output of early rice also has increased by about 5 billion jin, breaking 100 billion jin. [end recording]

The minister said: Fall-harvested crops constitute a major source of grain production, and we may also

anticipate a good harvest this year. Should the output increase by 10 billion jin, this will also mark an all-time-high record.

He said: Although we have reaped a bumper agricultural harvest, we should by no means lower our guard; we should always keep a sober mind. We should not regard all agricultural problems as being solved just because we have repeated bumper harvests for one or two years. At present, the problem of the difficulty in selling grain must be resolved. All localities also should step up their efforts to ensure a good job in fall and winter sowing and in preparations for next year's agricultural production.

Problem of Sugar Surplus Outlined, Tackled

HK2910051490 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) in English 29 Oct 90 p 2

[By staff reporter An Weihong]

[Text] Sugar tastes sweet, but nowadays it is causing a bitter dispute between Chinese producers and traders.

Sugar production, after years of intensive shortage, has started to pile up surpluses in many regions since last year.

According to a report from the Ministry of Light Industry, of the total of 150,000 tons of sugar produced by 19 major manufacturers in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region last year, about 70 percent are now in stockpiles.

A ministry official in charge of national sugar production, attributed the regional surplus first to the rapid increase of sugar imports.

The statistics provided by an official at the ministry show that from 1981 to 1987, China imported a yearly average of 1.66 million tons of sugar, but the figure jumped steeply to 3.7 million tons in 1988, at a cost of \$890 million.

Even last year under the economic austerity programme, the country still brought in about 2.3 million tons of sugar, he said.

He also attributed the problem to the irrational prices.

He said that the price which the production section pays farmers for sugar beet and cane was over 2,000 yuan a ton—much higher than the Ministry of Commerce purchases it at.

An official in charge of sugar sales at the Ministry of Commerce responded to the charges with a plenty of his own opinions.

He argued by saying that the country had a long history of importing sugar and the imports have been chiefly conducted through barter trade, which does not use that much foreign exchange.

His opinion is shared by another senior official at China's Cereal, Oil and Foodstuff Import and Export Corporation.

He said that given the limitation of China's arable farm land, land for growing sugar cane and beet cannot be greatly expanded. Therefore the annual shortage of 2 million tons of sugar would not easily be solved.

To meet the growing needs of the food industry, the importing of sugar, which has already been cut, will be continued, he said.

Instead of blaming imports for the regional surpluses, the official with the Ministry of Commerce blamed the general market slump since last year.

Last year's use of sugar in some food products, including candies, cakes, bread and soft drink all declined as the output of those products fell by an average of 20 percent over the previous years due to sluggish sales.

As for the irrational purchase prices and high production costs, he said that prices had been strictly controlled by the government, while poor production equipment and technology, which increase consumption, are responsible for high production costs.

However, despite the difference in their views, both officials seem to have one opinion in common. That is, the reform of the present irrational sugar price system is the only solution to the problem and that sugar production must be co-ordinated with its marketing.

But the price reform has proved to be a complicated thing and thus was suspended two years ago. So the dispute is likely to continue for some while.

Nation Becomes Third Largest Grain Importer

HK2710070590 Beijing CEI Database in English 26 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—China has become the third largest grain importer in the world after the Soviet Union and Japan though it imported less grain in the first three quarters of this year, according to General Administration of Customs.

The administration's statistics show that China exported 4.08 million tons of grain and imported 10.62 million tons in the past nine months, down 18.69 percent and 16.17 percent, respectively, from the same period of last year.

China hit a record high grain output of 400 million tons in 1984 and the record is expected to be broken this year. Nowadays, each Chinese has merely an average of 376 kilograms of grain, equal to one-fourth that of an American and lower than the world's average of 412 kilograms.

With a bumper grain harvest in sight, economists here pointed out, China still faces a serious situation in grain production.

They said the first problem to be solved is that grain price is low. With rising cost of grain production, grain

output can not be increased greatly in a short time.

To protect the interests of peasants, the government has raised the purchase price of grain in recent years. But the retail price remains unchanged and the government has to provide a huge sum of subsidies every year. In 1988, government subsidy to keep cheap grain retail price totalled 300 million yuan, averaging 150 yuan a year for each of the country's 200 million urban residents.

Another major problem is that grain is wasted greatly. It is estimated that each Chinese urban resident fritters away at least 0.5 kilogram of grain a month to a total one billion to 1.5 billion tons of grain products a year for the whole country.

The economists said that the only way to solve the grain problem lies in increasing grain production and economizing grain consumption.

East Region

Anhui Congress Plenary Session Closes

OW2710140990 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Oct 90

[Text] The 19th meeting of the Seventh Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended this morning. Wang Guangyu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting, which was chaired by Vice Chairman Zheng Rui.

The meeting approved Anhui Province's methods for implementing the Forestry Law and Economic Contract Administration Law. The meeting also approved matters relating to appointments and dismissals.

On the afternoon of 24 October and the morning of 25 October, committee members held separate discussions on Governor Fu Xishou's report on progress of the (Wanjiang) development project, the provincial people's government report on the situation of our province's industrial production in the current year, and the provincial People's Procuratorate report on the struggle against corruption and bribery undertaken by procuratorial organs throughout the province. Committee members held that the provincial party committee's decision to develop (Wanjiang) is sound and suits the conditions of our province; hence, we must work hard together to do a good job of it. We must earnestly study the specific strategy for (Wanjiang)'s development; do a good planning job; bring its advantages into full play; emphasize the main issues; and bring about province-wide economic development through the development of (Wanjiang).

Committee members pointed out that the first part of our province's economic improvement and rectification drive has yielded tangible results; industrial production has begun to recover; but the task of completing the whole year's plan is still very arduous. The provincial people's government must further strengthen leadership; earnestly solve prevailing problems; earnestly do a good job in production in the last two months of the year; and work hard to better complete this year's plan.

Committee members stressed that although some results have been achieved in our province's drive against corruption and bribery, many problems still exist. Therefore, we must fully recognize the protracted nature and difficulty of this struggle. Relevant departments must strengthen their cooperation and collaboration and pay close attention to investigating and trying major cases. They must continue to do a good job in getting the people to report crime to the crime reporting center and deepen their enduring effort to carry on the drive against corruption and bribery.

Vice Chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Kang Zhijie, Chen Tianren, Du Hongben also attended the meeting; Vice Governor of the provincial people's government Long Nian and President of the provincial People's Higher Court Wang Chengle attended the meeting as observers.

Lu Rongjing Addresses New Technology Conference

OW2710044190 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
20 Oct 90 p 1

[By ANHUI RIBAO reporters Deng Xiaolin (6772 2556 2651) and Chen Ying (7115 5391) and provincial radio station reporter Xu Xiufang (6079 4423 5364)]

[Text] The first provincial meeting on new and high technology came to a successful close on the afternoon of 18 October. This was a meeting for mobilizing the people to develop new and high technology in Anhui Province. The meeting relayed the guidelines of the second national conference on the torch program; heard a report by Chang Benying, chairman of the provincial scientific and technological commission, on the work on new and high technology in our province; exchanged experiences in new and high technology in Anhui; and discussed the draft outline for the development of new and high technology in Anhui Province in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. After the three-day conference, the representatives have bolstered their confidence, clearly defined their future tasks and course of action, and resolved to elevate their spirits and work harder to push new and high technology in our province to a new high.

Attending the closing ceremony were provincial party, government, and military responsible comrades, Lu Rongjing, Zhao Baoxing, Du Hongben, Zhang Runxia, Zhao Huaishou, and Chen Peisen.

Zhu Lilan, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, also attended the closing ceremony.

Lu Rongjing spoke at the closing ceremony. Analyzing the general situation of scientific and technological development in our province, he said: Our province has scored great achievements, judging from the research and development in science and technology, including new and high technology, in our province in recent years. Science and technology are playing an increasingly important role in transforming the technology of traditional industries, promoting rural economy, and modernizing the lives of the people in urban and rural areas. New progress has been made in research and development of new and high technology and production of related products. Some research achievements have reached international standards or advanced levels at home. Of course, our province has also faced many difficulties and problems in science and technology. Among the most acute problems are the lack of close combination and coordination between science and technology on the one hand and economy on the other; the low effectiveness of new and high technology and its products in penetrating traditional industries, and the disengagement of research from practical application; inadequate efforts to track scientific and technological development at home and abroad; and a poor ability to assimilate and absorb advanced technologies.

Lu Rongjing said: To accelerate the development of science and technology, we should take the actual situation of our province into consideration, closely watch advanced targets at home and abroad, and select the appropriate course of action and emphases for development. The provincial scientific and technological commission has laid down the strategic idea, goals, and emphases for the development of new and high technology. The next step is to draw up concrete measures to be implemented step by step.

Lu Rongjing stressed that in drawing up concrete measures, at present we should pay attention to the following aspects: 1) To speed up the development of science and technology, leading cadres at all levels should deepen their understanding, and exercise a more effective leadership. This is the most fundamental point. Some comrades say they attach importance to this work, but do not show it in their actions. This mentality is out of touch with new developments, and should be discarded resolutely. 2) Persistently deepen reform in the management system of science and technology. At present, we must base ourselves on the achievements made, and take further measures promptly to deepen the reform of the management system of science and technology in a planned and fully prepared manner to promote faster science and technology development in our province. 3) Further implement the party's policy toward intellectuals, and do our best to mobilize the enthusiasm of the large number of scientists and technicians. At present, intellectuals in scientific and technological circles still experience many difficulties in their lives and work. Authorities at all levels should do their shares actively to help solve these problems, make less empty remarks, and do more practical work. 4) Make overall planning and improve coordination, and concentrate on fighting a war of annihilation—that is, using the limited manpower, financial, and material resources where they are needed most. Authorities at all levels should take account of the practical situation of their localities, correctly select the projects for research and development of new and high technology, formulate concrete plans, and concentrate their efforts on solving crucial problems.

Zhu Lilan, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, also spoke at the meeting. She said that after attending the conference and visiting the Hefei Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, she was confident in the development of new and high technology in Anhui. She expressed the hope that Anhui Province would exploit fully its advantages in intellectual talents, energy and resources; increase investment in science and technology; and formulate preferential policies that match the general condition of the province to promote the rapid development of new and high technology.

In conclusion, Vice Governor Zhang Runxia gave a summary at the closing ceremony.

Jiangsu Congress Standing Committee Ends Meeting

OW2810202390 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1015 GMT 28 Oct 90

[Text] The 17th meeting of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended in Nanjing today.

The meeting passed regulations of Jiangsu Province on family planning, measures for the implementation of urban planning laws in Jiangsu, and union regulations for Sino-foreign joint enterprises in Nanjing City. The meeting decided to appoint (Wu Donghua) as director of the provincial foreign affairs office, replacing Li Bingcai. It also named (Sun Haiyun) as director of the provincial office of science, technology, and industry for national defense, replacing (Yuan Huaiming); and (Liang Gongbo) as director of the provincial township enterprises management bureau.

Xing Bai, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over this afternoon's plenary session and spoke. He said: Local laws approved by this session are significant to our province's economic and social development. They must be seriously implemented.

Xing Bai also responded to opinions of committee members on their examination of the provincial government's report on progress made by village and township enterprises throughout Jiangsu in implementing policies on improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms. He said: We must understand that economic development is not the only issue at stake in actively developing village and township enterprises. Political issues bearing on economic and social stability are also involved. Governments at all levels must strengthen leadership, work hard, perform practical deeds, and seek tangible results to reverse as soon as possible the plight of village and township enterprises.

Touching on a report detailing progress made in implementing the law on the prevention and control of contagious diseases, submitted for examination by the meeting, Xing Bai said: Some places are still plagued by contagious diseases, whose spread threatens the public's health. Thus, we must continue to intensify promotional work on the law on the prevention and control of contagious diseases. The forces of society must be mobilized to jointly implement the law and supervise its enforcement, in order to substantially improve the standards and effects of prevention and control.

Jiangxi's Mao Zhiyong Views Li Peng Speech

HK2710055690 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] On 16 October, the provincial party committee held a meeting of prefectural and city party committee secretaries, prefectural commissioners, and city mayors,

to conscientiously implement and carry out the spirit of an important speech made by Premier Li Peng during his inspection in Jiangxi.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong presided over the meeting.

Wu Guanzheng, Lu Xiuzhen, Wang Taihua, Ma Shichang, Zhang Chuanshi, Zhu Zhihong, Liu Zhonghou, Xu Qin, Wang Zhaorong, Qian Jiaming, Sun Xiyue, and Zhang Fengyu attended the meeting.

Responsible persons from relevant departments of the provincial party committee and government attended the meeting as guests.

The meeting held conscientious and lively discussions, mainly on the question of how to implement and carry out the spirit of the important speech made by Premier Li Peng during his inspection in Jiangxi and how to promote our provincial economic development in light of the realities in our province and other regions. All participants held that the premier's important speech displays great foresight, is brilliant and profound, and is of great guiding significance and a great encouragement to our acquiring a clearer understanding of both the international and domestic situation, unifying ideology and understanding, correctly comprehending and comprehensively implementing the party's basic line of one center and two basic points, and mobilizing and organizing the people of the whole province to unite together, work hard, and promote Jiangxi's development.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: In order to successfully implement and carry out the spirit of Premier Li Peng's important speech and push ahead with our provincial economic development, it is first of all necessary to comprehensively analyze and correctly assess the present economic situation, not only to squarely face the objective difficulties at present but also to see the favorable conditions for overcoming such difficulties. Only by doing things in this way will we be able to further brace up, strengthen confidence, overcome difficulties, open up new vistas, and make headway. It is necessary to conscientiously sum up and popularize the advanced experiences of (Jiangfang) [word indistinct] and some other units and always maintain a fine mental attitude. We must make full use of the two remaining months of this year, work hard, ensure the fulfillment of this year's production plans, and make good preparations for next year's economic work.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong pointed out: It is necessary to continue to place agriculture above everything else in doing economic work and ensure its comprehensive development and steady growth. While ensuring a steady growth in grain production, we must also strive to bring about a relatively large increase in the production of cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, silkworm cocoons, barley, and other types of crops which are industrial raw materials, in the near future.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong pointed out: It is necessary to continue to carry out in-depth education on the party's basic line, regard such education as the basic work in rural construction, and earnestly strengthen and grasp it well. In the villages in poor areas, it is necessary to organically integrate education on the basic line with the work of helping the poor, which stresses economic development, in order to change their backwardness as soon as possible.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong stressed: In order to promote economic development, party committees at all levels must further coordinate all the parties concerned to enable them to become more vigorous in grasping economic work; carry out in-depth reeducation on taking economic construction as the center; and to concentrate efforts on promoting economic development so that all levels, all departments, and the broad masses of cadres and people can further strengthen their sense of mission, and sense of urgency, in uniting together to strive to promote Jiangxi's development and create a favorable public opinion environment in which all types of work aim at, submit to, and serve this center. In the meantime, it is necessary to further strengthen leadership over people's congresses, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committees, discipline inspection commissions, and mass organizations, to better coordinate and develop their roles, support them in their legal and democratic supervision, and encourage them to give more support to the work of government, grass-roots level, and enterprises.

Comrade Wu Guanzheng expressed several views on implementing and carrying out the spirit of Premier Li Peng's important speech.

He pointed out emphatically: It is necessary to concentrate efforts, work in a down-to-earth manner, and try in every way to push ahead with economic development. At a time when our economy has encountered some difficulties, our leading cadres, be they at provincial, prefectural, city, county, or township level, either party committee cadres or government cadres, must work around the center of economic construction in a down-to-earth manner. In order to concentrate efforts on promoting economic development, leading cadres at all levels must attach great importance to remodeling their own world outlook, strengthening party spirit training, strengthening their own sense of organization and discipline, strengthening study, and cultivating the concept of serving the people heart and soul.

Comrade Wu Guanzheng pointed out: It is necessary to seize opportunities to transform a batch of enterprises in a planned way and step by step, speed up the pace of economic structural readjustment, constantly increase economic results, and devote main energies to assisting enterprises in their technological transformation. Meanwhile, it is also necessary to build and extend a batch of projects, especially agricultural, energy, communications, telecommunications, major raw and processed

material, agriculture-oriented industrial, and other types of infrastructural and basic industrial projects, in a planned way.

In his speech, Comrade Wu Guanzheng also stressed: It is necessary to earnestly grasp grain production, develop economic crops and township and town enterprises with enhanced determination, and further readjust rural industrial structure. Our provincial township and town enterprise structure, characterized mainly by farm and sideline product processing, is sound and full of vitality. Therefore, we should still make continued efforts to encourage and guide the healthy development of township and town enterprises and give scope to their positive role in absorbing rural labor, increasing peasants' income and peasants' input, and promoting the development of a collective economy in the rural areas.

Comrade Wu Guanzheng also pointed out: It is necessary to organize and send more industrial products to the rural areas, improve commodity sales in cities and towns, increase export trade, open up new markets, and further invigorate circulation. It is necessary to perfect and develop a planned, unified, and opening-up commodity market by invigorating the market and opening up new markets. It is necessary to give full play to the role of state-run goods and material enterprises and commercial enterprises, in their capacity as the main channel and reservoir; further develop the important role played by the collective commerce and the supply and marketing cooperatives; continue to develop individually run commerce and privately run commerce; encourage peasants to enter the circulation field; and give scope to their effective supplementary role in invigorating the market, increasing employment, and easing people's living conditions.

Comrade Wu Guanzheng also expressed his views on further promoting enterprise contracting and association; reform of the housing and free medical care system; controlling financial outlay; attaching importance to the application of new scientific and technological products with special characteristics; popularizing advanced technologies; and pushing ahead with industrial and agricultural production development and some other questions.

Jiang Chunyun Speaks at Gratitude Meeting

*SK2910083090 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Oct 90*

[Text] On the morning of 27 October, (Wang Zhiliang), director of the fund-raising department under the 11th Asian Games, sponsored a gratitude meeting, on behalf of the 11th Asian Games foundation and the Beijing municipal party committee and the municipal people's government, to express thanks for the great and important contributions made by the people of Shandong Province to the Asian Games.

Attending the gratitude meeting were Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhao Zhihao, governor of the province; and Ma Zhongcai, member of the provincial party Standing Committee.

During the meeting, Jiang Chunyun delivered a speech in which he stated that the great and important achievements scored in the Asian Games had greatly encouraged the people across the country and that we should learn from the people of Beijing Municipality for their tremendous contributions to the Asian Games. In his speech, Jiang Chunyun expressed thanks to (Wang Zhiliang) and his entourage for their gratitude visit to the province. Governor Zhao Zhihao also delivered a speech in which he stated that we are willing to regard the Asian Games as a starting point and to provide more support for the work of Beijing so as to enable the municipality to better build up the capital.

Central-South Region

Guangxi's New Secretary Zhao Fulin Profiled

*HK2710035690 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Oct 90*

[Excerpts] The CPC Central Committee has decided to appoint Comrade Zhao Fulin, a member, as a member of the Standing Committee and secretary of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee. Comrade Chen Huiguang is no longer secretary and member of the regional party committee Standing Committee. He will continue to hold the post of chairman of the regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC].

On the afternoon of 23 October, the regional party committee held a meeting of party-member leading cadres to relay the CPC Central Committee decision on changing the regional party secretary. The meeting called on people of the whole region to unite as one, be of one heart and one mind, and continue to make efforts to continuously push forward with various kinds of work. [passage omitted]

The meeting was presided over by Cheng Kejie, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional government. Comrade Meng Liankun, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, first relayed the central authorities' decision on the appointment of Comrade Zhao Fulin and removal of Comrade Chen Huiguang. After that, he said: The purpose of the central authorities in appointing Comrade Zhao Fulin as secretary of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee is to further substantiate and strengthen leading forces in Guangxi. This has demonstrated the spirit of exchanging cadres, which the central authorities have repeatedly emphasized.

Meng Liankun continued: Comrade Zhao Fulin is a member of the 13th CPC Central Committee and deputy secretary of Hubei Provincial CPC Committee. He joined the party before the founding of New China and is

politically firm. He has been able to implement the line, guiding principles, and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in light of local conditions and to uphold the four cardinal principles, reform, and opening up. In the course of stopping turmoil, he has done well. In the mid-1950's, he assumed main leading posts in a county and in the mid-1960's, he took main leading posts in a prefecture. He has experience of working at the grass-roots level and also of working at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels. He has a strong capability for carrying out organization and leadership work. He is good at coordinating relations among various quarters and at uniting with people. The central authorities sent him to Guangxi as regional party secretary after careful consideration. It is appropriate and necessary for the central authorities to do so. As long as younger and elderly comrades work together with one heart, Guangxi's work will further develop on a good basis.

In his speech, Meng Liankun affirmed the work of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He said: The regional party committee can conscientiously implement the party's line, guiding principles, and policies, and properly handle problems left over from the Great Cultural Revolution. It can persistently promote nationality solidarity and strengthen the building of leading bodies at all levels and grass-roots party organizations. Particularly in the struggle to stop the turmoil last year, it took a firm and clear-cut stand and did a lot of work, so that the political situation and social order throughout the region remained stable. The economic development of the region has been good despite natural calamities in its agriculture for several years in succession. Certain development has also been achieved in cultural, educational, science and technology, and public health undertakings. It has also made considerable contributions to protecting the security of the motherland. This has been the result of the concerted efforts exerted by the broad masses of party members, cadres, and people of all nationalities under the leadership of the regional party committee. This has also been inseparable from the efforts of Comrade Chen Huiguang who took the interests of the whole into account, united with comrades, set strict demands on himself, and led members of the leading bodies to work hard and conscientiously.

Meng Liankun also explained the new work arrangements for Chen Huiguang. He said: The central authorities once planned to transfer Comrade Chen Huiguang to work in a central organ but, considering that he has been working in Guangxi for a fairly long period of time and is familiar with the region's situation, it will be more beneficial to our work if he stays in Guangxi and continues to work as chairman of the regional CPPCC. Such changes are completely normal. [passage omitted]

Comrade Zhao Fulin, the newly appointed regional secretary, addressed the meeting. He said: Supported and helped by leading bodies at all levels in the region and elderly comrades, I will do all I can with all my might to do my work well. He continued: There has been a good

foundation for the work in Guangxi and there are a lot of favorable conditions for doing the region's work well. We have the line and a series of guiding principles and policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We have received many explicit instructions issued by the central authorities for doing Guangxi's work well. We have collective leadership of the regional CPC committee, a good cadre contingent, and a number of veteran cadres with a wealth of experience. Guangxi is an old liberation area and the broad masses of people have a profound affection for the party and strong confidence in the socialist cause. The masses have a vast reservoir of creativity and enthusiasm. This is the most basic force for further invigorating and bringing prosperity to Guangxi.

Comrade Zhao Fulin pointed out: It is our glorious and strenuous task to construct and develop Guangxi well, so that it can take greater steps in the four modernizations program. As long as cadres at all levels, the broad masses of party members, and people of all nationalities unite as one, be of one heart and one mind, follow a down-to-earth manner, and work hard, we will never let the CPC Central Committee down. We will certainly make new progress in promoting Guangxi's work. [passage omitted]

Comrade Cheng Kejie also spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee, he expressed support for the decision by the CPC Central Committee on the appointment and removal of Guangxi's regional party secretary. He said: The central authorities have decided to transfer Comrade Zhao Fulin to Guangxi to work as regional party secretary. This shows profound concern by the central authorities for Guangxi. In the future, the work in our region will make new progress due to the concerted efforts of Comrade Zhao Fulin and members of the leading body of the regional party committee.

Henan Seventh Provincial People's Congress Ends

HK2910025390 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] The 18th meeting of the seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Zhengzhou yesterday afternoon.

Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Yang Xizong presided over yesterday's meeting.

At the meeting, Standing Committee members adopted the "Henan Provincial Regulations on Environmental Protection of Construction Projects"; approved "Some Luoyang City Regulations on Assembly, Procession, and Demonstration" and "Revised Luoyang City Draft Regulations on Levying Pollution Removal Fee"; adopted the "Resolution on Conscientiously Implementing 'Administrative Procedural Law' and Strengthening Government Legal System Work," the "Decision on People's Congress Election Timetable for Xuchang, Luohe, and Sanmenxia Cities," and the "Report of Relevant Work Committees of the Provincial

People's Congress Standing Committee on Work of Handling Proposals Put Forward by Deputies to the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress"; held a by-election which elected Comrade Yang Xizong as a deputy to the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC]; and decided to remove Yang Fengge from office as chief of the Henan Provincial News and Publication Bureau.

The meeting also adopted lists of appointments and removals submitted by the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Ji Hanxing, Wu Shaokui, Guo Peijun, Fan Lian, Hu Tingji, Zhao Wenlong, and Hou Zhiying, attended the meeting.

Provincial Vice Governor Liu Yuan, provincial Higher People's Court President Zheng Zengmao, provincial People's Procuratorate Deputy Chief Procurator Zhao Yansong, responsible comrades from the People's Congress standing committees of cities directly under the provincial authorities, responsible comrades of People's Congress work committees in various areas, some NPC deputies and provincial People's Congress deputies, and responsible comrades of the departments directly under the provincial authorities, attended the meeting as non-voting delegates.

Southwest Region

Hu Jintao Meets Patriotic Personages in Qamdo

OW2710014490 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Announcer-read report by station reporter (Li Guangyuan) from the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] On the afternoon of 22 October, Hu Jintao, secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee and leader of the regional delegation participating in activities marking Qamdo's 40th liberation anniversary; Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai and Lang Jie, vice chairmen of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and deputy delegation leaders; and Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, vice chairman of the regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] came to the Qamdo Prefectural CPPCC Committee to meet and hold discussions with local patriotic personages of various nationalities in all circles.

At the discussion meeting, the patriotic personages of various nationalities who personally experienced both the old and new society talked freely about the earthshaking changes that have taken place under the leadership of the CPC since Qamdo's liberation 40 years ago. They said that, in the years to come, under any circumstances, they will unswervingly show devotion to the party and share weal and woe with it. They vowed to contribute their best to safeguarding the unification of

the motherland, promoting unity among the people of various nationalities in Qamdo, and ensuring Qamdo's prosperity and progress.

Addressing the discussion meeting, Comrade Hu Jintao said: The 40 years since Qamdo's liberation were an unusual period, during which we, the masses of the various nationalities and patriotic personages in all circles throughout Tibet, had such tremendous success under the leadership of the CPC after overcoming many difficulties and working hard in unity. The CPPCC committees at various levels in Qamdo Prefecture and the patriotic personages in all circles have their own glorious tradition. They have done a lot and made great contributions in the battle that liberated Qamdo, in the various stages of the socialist revolution, and in the economic development involving reform and opening to the outside world. Practice has proven that the cooperation system under which the CPC and the patriotic personages of the various nationalities in all circles work together can stand the trial, so can our patriotic personages of the various nationalities in all circles in Qamdo. We believe that in the years to come, under any circumstances, the patriotic personages in all circles in Qamdo will firmly support the CPC and the socialist system, steadfastly safeguard the unification of the motherland, and preserve the unity among various nationalities.

Hu Jintao said: The present condition in China is fine and our international prestige is increasing everyday. In Tibet, the conditions are further improving in a more stable way. This year, the region enjoyed an unprecedented bumper grain harvest. In spite of disasters, animal husbandry managed to make a moderate return. Steady progress has also been made in other fields of work. The coming 10 years will be very important and crucial to the whole nation, Tibet, as well as Qamdo. We should make full use of the present stable social environment and the favorable conditions and, by every possible means, do solid work to develop our economy and work in all fields in order to further improve the livelihood of the people of various nationalities. To achieve these goals, we should preserve social stability to ensure economic development; further develop the patriotic united front; implement the party's policies on nationalities, religion, and united front work; and unite all forces that can be united. In conclusion, he hoped that CPPCC committees at various levels in Qamdo will further perfect their work in all fields on the basis of what they have achieved.

Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Lang Jie, and Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub also spoke at the discussion meeting.

On the same evening, Gyamco, deputy leader of the Tibet autonomous regional delegation and vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government; Wang Hailin, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; Yang Youcai, chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate; (Zeren Sangzhu), secretary general of the regional CPPCC committee, and other leading comrades separately visited cadres and

staff workers in the departments of agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, transportation, finance, trade, communications, commerce, judiciary, party-masses relations, culture, and education in Qamdo Prefecture and conveyed to them the regards of the regional party committee and the government and thanked them for what they had achieved in their work.

North Region

Inner Mongolia Rally Views College Students

SK2710034090 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] A rally to sum up the 1990 regional college students' summer social practice activities and to commend the advanced was ceremoniously held at the auditorium of the regional government this afternoon. Regional party and government leaders, including Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Hao Xiushan, Shi Shengrong, Bai Enpei, Sha Tuo, and Zhao Zhihong, and responsible comrades of the work committee of the regional institutions of higher learning, the regional committee of the Communist Youth League [CYL], the regional education department, and various institutions of higher learning, and nearly 1,000 teachers and students attended the rally.

During this year's summer social practice activities for college students, the footprints of the broad masses of students of our region were found in 10 or more provinces, cities, and regions and in more than 90 banners and counties in 12 leagues and cities throughout the region, covering 2,300 townships and villages, and more than 600 plants and mining enterprises. According to statistics, a total of 27,000 students from 17 institutions of higher learning in the region participated in social practice activities, accounting for more than 90 percent of the region's total number of college students. Social practice has aroused college students' sense of historical responsibility, trained their ideology, character, and morals, and enhanced their ideological understanding and political awareness. At the rally, the commendation decision of the work committee of the regional institutions of higher learning, the regional CYL committee and the regional education department was read. Six units, including Nei Menggu University, Nei Menggu Teachers' University, Nei Menggu Engineering Institute, Nei Menggu Financial and Economic Institute, Baotou Teachers Specialized School, and Nei Menggu Nationalities Teachers' School received the honorable titles of advanced units in social practice activities. Forty-five collectives such as the social practice sub-camp of Nei Menggu University were named advanced collectives. In addition, 95 outstanding social practice instructors such as (Jing Jiahua) and 506 advanced individuals such as (Dai Xingju) were commended, and 92 theses and 12 outstanding social practice bases were cited.

Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional government, addressed the

rally. He said: The social practice activities of college students is a component of socialist education. Conscientiously organizing these activities is of great significance in upholding the correct political and teaching orientations, comprehensively implementing the party's educational policy, and turning institutions of higher learning into strong bastions for opposing bourgeois liberalization, building socialist spiritual civilization, and training builders and successors for the socialist cause. Therefore, in the days to come, institutions of higher learning, in addition to conscientiously carrying out production labor and educational training, should also consider organizing students to participate in social practice and labor after school or during holidays as one of the important components of higher education, strive to institutionalize and standardize these activities and build social practice bases. Comrade Bu He pinned hopes on the students. 1) It is necessary to promote the patriotic spirit and strengthen socialist conviction; 2. students should treasure their study period, study diligently, and turn themselves into competent persons for socialist modernization construction; 3) they should unswervingly follow the path of integrating themselves with workers, peasants, and reality.

Comrade Bu He said to the college students: You have already enjoyed the material wealth created by your predecessors. You should also inherit and promote the brilliant cultural and spiritual wealth created by your predecessors, and take root among the masses of workers and peasants. Only by combining your strength with that of the people can you fully realize the value of life and enable yourselves to become competent persons contributing to making the country strong, the people prosperous, and the nation invigorated.

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben Views Ideological Education

SK2710032290 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] At this morning's provincial conference on party building and ideological and political work of schools of higher learning, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out that enhancement of the faith in socialism should be regarded as the central link of the ideological education of schools of higher learning.

He said: Over the past year and more, the ideological education of the schools of higher learning has yielded fairly notable results. The pressing tasks for the present are to establish a common practice of studying theory at schools of higher learning throughout the province, to learn to use the ideas of Marxist philosophy and the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics to explain the series of major incidents taking place in today's world and China, and to enable leading cadres with party membership and more and more teachers and students to become persons who are politically firm, sober-minded, and capable of accomplishing something.

Sun Weiben pointed out: The schools of higher learning throughout the province should regard it their central task to bring up reliable successors to and qualified constructors of socialist undertakings. Their work should reflect the unity between imparting knowledge and educating people, and they should pay close attention to the training, education, and upgrading of young teachers. They should exercise strict management to build campuses with civility so that those who receive education can achieve moral, intellectual, physical, and aesthetic development and the development of a love for labor. We should unite and educate the vast number of intellectuals and give maximum play to their enthusiasm and creativity. Party committees of schools of higher learning should always give attention to the major work of leading reform of the schools. We should enforce the system whereby presidents of the schools assume full responsibility under the leadership of party committees. The reform of schools of higher learning involves a wide range of work. The basic issue we should resolve is to bring up more and better trained people and produce more and faster achievements to meet the need in socialist construction.

Attends Discussion Meeting

SK2610134190 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Experts and scholars from the provincial scientific and technological advisory committee, the provincial economic advisory committee, and other relevant research units held a meeting to discuss the basic ideas for the Eighth Five-Year Plan and outlines of the 10-year plan of our province, which concluded on 25 October, [passage indistinct] actively open up domestic and foreign markets, expedite adjustment of the economic structure, [words indistinct] rely on scientific and technological progress, effectively use natural resources, improve economic efficiency and promote sustained, coordinated, and stable development of the national economy.

The discussion meeting opened in Harbin on 22 October. Noted experts and scholars of the province who attended the meeting adopted a strict scientific approach and used the Marxist theoretical viewpoints and domestic and foreign research achievements to hold animated discussions on the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the outlines of the 10-year plan of Heilongjiang Province submitted by the provincial planning commission, the comprehensive report on the study of the industrial composition of Heilongjiang Province submitted by the economic research center of the provincial government, and plans for the development of various industries submitted by the 24 economic balancing departments directly under the province. (Yin Jirui), professor of the Harbin Engineering Institute, (Cheng Dongzhi), associate professor of the Harbin Science and Technology University, and seven other experts and scholars spoke, putting forward many valuable suggestions.

Provincial leaders, including Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Ma Guoliang, Shan Rongfan, He Shoulun, Zhang Xiangling, Du Xianzhong, Tian Fengshan, Zhang Li, and Huang Feng, and major responsible persons of the committees, offices, departments, and bureaus directly under the province attended to hear the suggestions of the experts and scholars.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, Shao Qihui, provincial governor; He Shoulun, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Tian Fengshan, provincial vice governor, spoke at the meeting.

Heilongjiang Tries Serious Corruption Cases

SK2910085690 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] (Zhang Guichao), chief accountant of Heilongjiang (Chaihe) paperboard plant, and a cadre at the deputy chief section level, who was once named national model accountant of forestry enterprises by the Ministry of Forestry, was tried at court on 27 October for the crime of corruption. At 0900 that morning, the divisional court of the Mudanjiang City Intermediate People's Court tried in public this most serious corruption case in our province since the founding of the PRC at (Chaihe) Forestry Bureau.

The offender (Zhang Guichao) is 58 years old. Since 1986, he has taken advantage of his position as the chief accountant to falsify documents and receipts and resort to repeating the application for reimbursement under the pretext of paying for materials charges to four independent contract households, namely the Hailin (Weihushan) Hotel, and the daily sundry goods shop of (Chaihe) timber yard, the (Huimin) maintenance and service team of (Chaihe) town, and the maintenance and service team of the (Chaihe) home for the aged, to transfer 23 public funds involving a total corruption sum of more than 668,000 yuan. Deducting a five percent service charge for (Liu Qi), an individual contract household, (Zhao Guichao) received a net cash amount of 635,000 yuan. At present, this case is being tried at court.

Jilin Military Official Inspects Dam Construction

SK2810015690 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] During the rainy season, the flooding from the upper reaches of the Songhua Jiang often brings about a serious threat to the city of Jilin. The Jilin City party committee and the city people's government were determined to fundamentally eliminate the flooding disaster and to thoroughly improve the embankments along the river in June of this year. Upon hearing the city's intent, the People's Liberation Army [PLA] unit No. 81112 stationed in the city actively joined in the construction project. During the period from mid-May to mid-October, it dispatched 3,000 officers and soldiers stage by stage to continuously work on more than 150 work

days and built a solid embankment of 9.2 meters in height and 5.37 km in length. On 16 October, Lieutenant General Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, came to the city of Jilin to inspect the finished project and praised the achievements by saying that this is a very good thing which can benefit future generations.

In order to commemorate the glorious achievements of the PLA unit, the people of Jilin City have built a large and high statue on the river's bank to symbolize the common efforts made by both civilians and soldiers in building the embankment and to educate the masses to remember forever the meritorious services of the PLA. On 25 October, the Jilin City party committee and the city people's government sponsored a grand victory meeting in the Jianghong Theater to commend the officers and soldiers who had made marked contributions to building the embankment and [words indistinct].

After the meeting, [words indistinct], member of the provincial party Standing Committee; Ren Junjie, secretary general of the provincial party Standing Committee; and the leading officers of the PLA unit, including Major General (Xia Degang), who were accompanied by the leading personnel of Jilin City, looked into the just completed embankment.

Liaoning's Dandong Marks Entry Into Korean War

OW2610110690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1423 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Shenyang, 25 Oct (XINHUA)—More than 1,200 people from all walks of life in Dandong City gathered at the city cultural palace to mark the 40th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers entry into the Korean War.

Wang Wenqian, secretary of the Dandong City CPC Committee, addressed the meeting. He said: People in Dandong City made indelible contributions during those years to win victory in the just war. They sent many groups of their sons, quantities of war materiel, as well as many support-the-front civil work teams across the river to the battlefields. In particular, during the pressing moments when American fighters bombarded Sinuiju City, the Yalu River Bridge, and the Supung Power Station, the people of Dandong, disregarding difficulties and obstacles, spared no effort to repair the damage and rescue people, risking their own lives. They managed to bring sick and wounded Korean civilians and people's soldiers to safety so that they could receive timely treatment. For this reason, the Yalu River Bridge was named the indestructible "steel transportation line" and the communication lines were called the unseverable "central nervous system." A total of 8,646 young people from the city joined the volunteer army, and many of them distinguished themselves in action.

Northwest Region

Huang Huang on Socialist Front in Rural Areas

HK2910064190 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese
3 Oct 90 p 1

["Regional Party Secretary Huang Huang Addressed Closing Session of Regional Mobilization Rally for the '231 Project'"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 September, the regional on-the-spot mobilization rally for implementing the "231 Project" concluded in Wuzhong City. Regional party secretary, Huang Huang, spoke at the end of the closing session.

Comrade Huang Huang first talked about how he sees and analyzes the situation. He pointed out: Leading cadres should be good at analyzing the situation in light of a macroenvironment and enhance their sense of urgency. At present in particular, they should be able to judge the hour and size up the situation, take the whole into account and plan accordingly, unite with all forces which can be united, mobilize all positive factors, and go all out to make the economy thrive, to give further play to the superiority of the socialist system.

Huang Huang said: After 40 years of construction and 10 years of reform, the various causes in our region have greatly developed. This is only the first step in the long march of the socialist modernization drive. We should do more analysis of the conditions in our region, scientifically plan the blueprint for development, and seize each opportunity to push forward economic development, reform, and opening up.

Huang Huang added: In economic development, our region does have a lot of advantages of which we should not only be aware but should also pay more attention to. As long as we fully tap and utilize them, it is absolutely possible for our region's economy to develop at an even faster pace.

Huang Huang continued: During the "Eighth Five-Year Plan," some key projects have been listed in agriculture, industry, and other sectors in our region. The major ones are: Shapotou key water control project, Yanhuangding project for pumping water from Huang He, Zhongbao Railway, Lingwu mining area, Daba Power Plant, and extending the Qingtongxia Aluminum Factory. These projects, once completed, will not only greatly increase the economic strength of our region, but also produce an extremely strong driving and radiating effect which will have a profound, far-reaching influence in political and social life. The coming five years will be a promising period when much can be done.

When mentioning the "231 Project" Huang Huang pointed out: This is a great cause for consolidating and developing the rural front of socialism. We should not only plan well on a macroscopic scale but also work out measures to guarantee its success. The "231 Project"

should be taken as a strategic measure for developing intelligence and raising the rural workers' quality in science, culture, and management.

Huang Huang said: Marxism holds that among all the essentials of productive forces, man is the most important. Reality also gives proof that science and culture are becoming more and more connected with economy. If laborers are inadequate in scientific and cultural knowledge, the improvement and development of productive forces will be seriously hampered. Therefore, it is necessary to start from raising the quality of manpower and place economic development firmly on the basis of progress in science and technology.

Many countries in the world pay close attention to education and even more to basic education and the training of laborers. Some countries regard basic education as the foundation of social life and some use professional training as a "secret weapon" for economic development. In our region, the urgency and necessity of the work in this area have mounted. It requires close attention from the party committees and leaders at various levels.

Huang Huang emphatically pointed out: Implementing the "231 Project" is in no way an ordinary anti-illiteracy or science-popularizing campaign. It is a strategic measure to enhance rural productive forces, expedite the building of the two civilizations in rural areas, and consolidate and develop the rural front of socialism. It is necessary to activate the work in other areas through implementation of this project, so that the rural front of socialism will become more consolidated. Therefore, prefectures, cities, counties, departments, and units should take overall interests into consideration, coordinate and make macroscopic plans, cooperate closely with each other, give prominence to priorities, stress practical results, and carry on to reap good achievements.

Comrade Huang Huang also offered three suggestions on future work: First, it is necessary to do a good job in the current production and prepare the requisites for next year's production as soon as possible; second, it is necessary to make a good job of the summing up and commendations in relation to this year's work; and third, it is necessary to continue with the building of a clean, honest government and firmly check the unhealthy tendency in various trades.

Commentary on Ningxia Peasant Education

HK2910065190 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese
3 Oct 90 p 1

[Commentary: "An Important and Urgent Strategic Task"]

[Text] The regional party committee and government have proposed to implement the "231 Project" (i.e. eliminating illiteracy and ignorance of science; studying culture, science and technology, and management; and training and raising a generation of new-type peasants) in the rural areas of our region. This is a fundamental

policy for vitalizing Ningxia and an important and urgent strategic task for the whole region. Agriculture is the foundation of national economy. Policy, science and technology, and investment are the keys to agricultural development, but the ultimate solution lies in science and technology. That is to say, the ultimate guarantee of sustained and stable agricultural development is advancement in science and technology and the enhancement of the quality of agricultural labor. Lenin once said: "It is necessary to master all science, technology, knowledge, and art. Without these, we would be unable to construct the life of a Communist society." Enhancing agricultural labor's quality in politics, culture, and science and technology as a whole, and further raising the level of agricultural productive forces, have bearing on the long-term future development of agricultural production and rural economy and on the overall picture of economic and social development throughout the region. Therefore, carrying out the "231 Project" is of great, far-reaching significance in speeding up the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations in the rural areas of our region and to realizing the magnificent goal of regional economic and social development by the end of this century.

"It takes 10 years to grow a tree but a hundred to rear people." It is a long time before any result can be seen in education. Party and government organs and relevant departments in various localities of our region must make an early decision to put implementation of the "231 Project" on their agenda of priorities, fully understand the importance and urgency of implementing the "231 Project" as far as the development of our region's rural economy is concerned, substantially strengthen leadership over this matter, and take effective steps to implement the project in good time. Some people regard implementation of "231 Project" as a "flexible task [ruan ren wu 6516 0117 0523]," believing that "distant water cannot quench present thirst." This is a narrow-minded and shortsighted view. As a matter of fact, the "231 Project" is one that combines both long-term and immediate interests. On the one hand, it lays a foundation and adds to the stamina for the long-term development of agricultural production and rural economy. On the other, because many practical skills are easy for peasants to master, this project can show its effect within a short period. We should have a strategic vision, understand the great significance of the "231 Project" from a strategic plane, take vigorous action to conscientiously carry out arrangements by the regional party committee and government for implementation of the "231 Project," and take down-to-earth measures to make a good job of it.

The "231 Project" is a systems engineering project which involves many other disciplines, such as education, science and technology, agriculture, planning, and finance, and is a glorious cause which will benefit tens of thousands of households. It requires forces from various quarters to enter into close cooperation and make concerted efforts. Various localities and relevant departments should propagate the great significance of the

"231 Project" in an extensive and profound way; guide the broad masses of peasants to initiate an upsurge in studying culture, science and technology, and management; and rear and bring up a generation of new-type peasants with ideals, integrity, cultural knowledge, and discipline. Comrades working on various fronts throughout the region should care for and support the "231 Project" and enthusiastically make their contributions to its implementation.

Song Hanliang Addresses Commendation Meeting

*OW2910064690 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1400 GMT 27 Oct 90*

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] The Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture held its first commendation meeting in Yining City from 18 to 20 October for advanced collectives and individuals who have contributed to promoting interethnic unity and progress. The meeting recognized 14 advanced collectives and 151 advanced individuals. [Video shows a long shot of the stage in a conference hall, above which there is a streamer reading "The Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefectural Commendation Meeting for Advanced Collectives and Individuals in Promoting Interethnic Unity and Progress"]

Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and chairman of the Advisory Committee of the autonomous regional party committee, and Song Hanliang, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, extended their congratulations and addressed the meeting. [Video shows close-up shots of Wang Enmao and Song Hanliang; then shows running shots of participants in the audience]

The autonomous regional party committee, the autonomous regional people's government, the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the autonomous regional committee of the CPPCC, the Xinjiang Military District, and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps sent congratulatory letters and messages to the meeting.

The meeting earnestly summed up the excellent results of the prefecture's efforts in consolidating and promoting interethnic unity and progress since the founding of New China, especially after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Participants shared their experience and future tasks were set at the meeting.

The meeting presented a proposal to all ethnic cadres and people; staff members and workers of state reclamation farms, production and construction corps, and farms; and military officers and soldiers stationed in the prefecture. The proposal calls for furthering the drive to promote interethnic unity and progress and encourages more double model units and advanced individuals.

Wang Enmao made an important speech at the meeting. He said: The Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture has done a good job in promoting interethnic unity. Its efforts have borne excellent results and ensured stability in northern Xinjiang. In turn, this has provided a positive boost to the stability of the whole region and has had a significant impact on the stability of the whole country. The prefecture deserves commendation. [Camera focuses on Wang Enmao as the announcer reads his speech. After a while, camera pulls away and pans through the audience, then zooms back to him.]

He stressed: Party committees at all levels always should give top priority to, and do their best to promote, interethnic unity. They should persist in the education of Marxist concept, theory, and policy of nationalities. They should launch, on a more extensive and thorough scale, activities to promote model units for interethnic and military-civilian unity and to select advanced collectives and individuals for interethnic unity. They should firmly oppose ethnic splittism. Ethnic splittism is the primary danger of Xinjiang and the common enemy of all ethnic people. All ethnic people should unite together to fight against this common enemy.

He demanded: Party committees at all levels should adhere to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. They should firmly carry out the party's basic line centering on economic construction and calling for upholding the four cardinal principles and persisting in reform and open policy. They should firmly implement the guidelines of the fourth, fifth, and sixth plenary sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the important orders of the party Central Committee. They should firmly put into effect the important instructions given by Comrade Jiang Zemin during his inspection tour of Xinjiang and ensure that all ethnic people steadfastly adhere to socialism.

[Camera focuses on Song Hanliang as the announcer reads his remarks] Comrade Song Hanliang extended his warm greetings to the meeting on behalf of the autonomous regional party committee and the autonomous regional people's government. As for future tasks, Song Hanliang stressed: It is necessary to implement the instructions laid down by General Secretary Jiang Zemin during his inspection tour of Xinjiang and Ili Prefecture. Party organizations and leading cadres at all levels should conscientiously study, profoundly grasp, and comprehensively carry out the spirit of General Secretary Jiang Zemin's speech. They should mobilize and lead all ethnic people in the effort to promote Xinjiang's stability and development. Party committees and governments at all levels should continue to follow the guiding policy placing stability above everything else. They should heighten their vigilance, carry through all stability measures, and nip in the bud all symptoms of turmoil.

[Camera pans across the audience again, returning to Song Hanliang] At the conclusion of his speech, Song Hanliang pointed out excitedly: The 1990's is a crucial period for Xinjiang's development. The Eight Five-Year Plan will begin next year. The missions ahead of us are

both glorious and formidable. The autonomous regional party committee and the autonomous regional people's government hope that party organizations at all levels in Ili Prefecture will make this commendation meeting a new starting point and make fresh contributions to further advancing their efforts in promoting interethnic unity and progress in the prefecture and to boosting social stability, interethnic unity, and economic development in the autonomous region.

Addresses Party School Meeting

OW2810144090 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1400 GMT 27 Oct 90

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video shows shots of a hall with about 300-400 people seated, facing about eight people seated at a long table on a raised platform. Then the video cuts to show attendees taking notes during a speech] The third meeting of party school work held by the autonomous regional party committee maintained that in light of the situation in our region, it is necessary to seriously implement guidelines laid down at the national meeting of party school presidents, make great efforts to run party schools well at various levels throughout the region, solidly promote the further study of Marxist theories among all party member-cadres across Xinjiang, and guarantee that leadership at various levels rests firmly in the hands of loyal Marxists.

[Video shows close-ups of Song Hanliang addressing participants. It pans slowly to show other Xinjiang leaders and representatives at the meeting]

Yesterday Song Hanliang, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: International and domestic circumstances have clearly revealed to us that the struggle between Western hostile forces and socialist countries, that is, the struggle between infiltration and anti-infiltration, between subversion and antisubversion, between forces for and against peaceful evolution, and between bourgeois liberalization and adherence to the four cardinal principles is still very serious. In order for our party to forever maintain its position as the vanguard of the working class, withstand the tests of being a ruling party and opening up to the outside world, and have the strong combative power to oppose bourgeois liberalization and resist peaceful evolution, it is imperative to increase the cadres' understanding of Marxist theories.

Song Hanliang said: In studying Marxist theories, it is imperative to follow the principle of combining actual situations with theories. When studying Marxist theories, we must bear in mind the actual need to open up and develop Xinjiang and also consider our individual ideological conditions to see whether we have fostered close relations with the masses, whether we are wholeheartedly serving the people, and whether we are working hard in our official duties to serve the people fairly and honestly.

Song Hanliang said: Party schools are the schools where our party trains leading cadres at various levels. Under the current new conditions, they have the very important and irreplaceable functions of teaching the cadres Marxist theories. During this winter and next spring, we must regard the work of party building as a major task, and should be determined to show results in this regard within two or three years.

Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the autonomous regional Advisory Commission, also spoke at the meeting. [Video shows close-ups of Wang Enmao speaking to the audience. As an off-camera announcer reports Wang's speech, the camera moves randomly in the hall to show various groups of attendees, and also Wang's close-ups from various angles] His speech was divided into five parts: 1) It is necessary to carry forward the glorious tradition of our party in valuing the successful operation of party schools; 2) the party schools' basic duty is to train party cadres who firmly believe in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; 3) education in party schools should insist on the combination of theories with actual conditions; 4) party schools should emphasize the promotion of party spirit; 5) it is necessary to strengthen leadership over work in party schools.

Attending the meeting were Tomur Damawet, Amudun Niyaz, (Zhang Fusun), Shi Geng, (Hai-li-Qi-mu Silamu), Chen Xifu, and Fu Wen.

Xinjiang Leaders Attend Cadres' Meeting

OW2710044490 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1400 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Announcer-read video report by station reporter (Zhang Famin); from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a medium shot of a conference room with captions reading "The Autonomous Regional Party Committee Holds a Meeting of Party Members and Leading Cadres" shown across the screen; cuts to show alternating shots of a bespectacled Song Hanliang and Wang Enmao, who sit next to each other, addressing the meeting and attendees] The autonomous regional party committee held a meeting of party members and leading cadres in its assembly hall in the afternoon of 24 October to mobilize the vast numbers of party members and cadres throughout the region earnestly to study, acquire a profound understanding of, and implement in an all-around way the important speech delivered by General Secretary Jiang Zemin during his inspection of Xinjiang to unite the will and forces of the masses of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang under the slogan of achieving stability and development, make them unite as one, and work hard for promoting rapid development in Xinjiang and making even greater contributions to the motherland.

Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and concurrently chairman of the autonomous regional Advisory Commission, and Song Hanliang, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, delivered important speeches at the meeting. [video shows successive close-up shots of Wang and Song as announcer mentions their names] Among those who also attended the meeting were Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Zhang Sixue, and (Zhang Fusheng), deputy secretaries of the autonomous regional party committee; and the leading cadres of the seven major groups and every department and bureau of the autonomous region.

In his speech, Song Hanliang pointed out: The speech of General Secretary Jiang Zemin integrates Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and, therefore, has important significance in providing guidance for promoting stability and development in our region. Stability and development are the quintessence of General Secretary Jiang Zemin's instructions for our work in Xinjiang. The most fundamental key to studying and implementing the guidelines of General Secretary Jiang Zemin's speech lies in acquiring a profound understanding of the meaning of stability and development, concentrating our efforts on achieving success in promoting stability and development, and using the slogan of achieving stability and development to maximize mobilization of the cadres and the masses of all our nationalities to unite as one and struggle for their achievement. Song Hanliang pointed out that it is necessary for us to firmly foster the fundamental ideology that danger in Xinjiang comes mainly from national splittism and to make unremitting efforts in successfully handling the work of stability. Song Hanliang said: During his inspection of Xinjiang, General Secretary Jiang Zemin repeatedly stressed that we must succeed in promoting economic construction in Xinjiang. Successfully promoting economic construction in Xinjiang is the foundation not only for maintaining political stability in the autonomous region but also for strengthening unity among all our nationalities. It is in the fundamental interest of the people of all the nationalities in Xinjiang, and is the great hope that the CPC Central Committee and General Secretary Jiang Zemin place on us.

Song Hanliang said: The important speech delivered by General Secretary Jiang Zemin in Xinjiang shows the direction for us to make progress in our endeavor to succeed in our work in Xinjiang. If we want to fulfill the requirement raised by the general secretary and accomplish the glorious and arduous task, the most fundamental steps we must take are to persist in and strengthen the leadership of the party and strengthen the building of the party. An extremely pressing task at present is to intensify the study of theory. It is necessary for the cadres of all our nationalities, particularly leading cadres, to firmly acquire a Marxist world outlook and conscientiously adopt the Marxist standpoint and views to analyze, observe, and handle matters. Party committees and cadres at all levels must earnestly study and

carry out in an all-around way the guidelines laid down by the Sixth Plenary Session of the [13th] CPC Central Committee; strengthen ideological and political work; improve their thinking, work method, and work style; cement the flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses; go down to the grass-roots units to conduct surveys and studies, show concern for the weal and woe of the people, and accomplish jobs that really will benefit the people in a down-to-earth manner; and fight against corruption, step up the campaign for running clean government, and work selflessly in the performance of their official duties for the public interest. Every Communist Party member must unite and lead the masses by his exemplary action to stimulate themselves, display the spirit of plain living and hard struggle, and make vigorous efforts to fulfill all tasks assigned by the CPC Central Committee. It is necessary for leading cadres at all levels and the vast number of staff and workers to learn from the indomitable and risks-defying spirit of our athletes taking part in the Asian Games, race against time, spare no effort in making a spurt toward the goal, and work hard for the next 70 days to attain all the targets planned for this year.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Enmao said: When we implement the guidelines of General Secretary Jiang Zemin's speech, we must lay particular stress on working successfully in promoting unity among all our nationalities, which is the key to maintaining stability. In Xinjiang, there will be no stability without unity among all our nationalities. Comrade Wang Enmao said: The following efforts are needed to work successfully in promoting unity among all our nationalities: First, it is necessary for us to educate the cadres and the masses of all our nationalities in the national concept of Marxism-Leninism so that they may acquire the Marxist national concept. Second, it is necessary for us to carry out the policy of the party and the state toward nationalities. Third, it is necessary for us to persist in developing a new type of socialist relations between different nationalities under which all nationalities are equal, unite as one, and help one another. Fourth, it is necessary for us to promote economic and cultural development in the areas inhabited by minority nationalities to bring about common prosperity among all nationalities. Fifth, we must fight against national splittism. Wang Enmao said: The CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core adheres to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Its leadership is correct. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core, we must resolutely carry out the basic lines; guiding principles; and policies of the party; the guidelines of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee; the instructions given by the party; and the guidelines of the important speech delivered by Comrade Jiang Zemin during his inspection of and work in Xinjiang. We must closely unite the cadres and people of all our nationalities; do a good job in all our work; and strive to achieve even greater successes in our socialist construction, reform, and open policy.

Taiwan 'China Youth Party' Delegation Visits*HK2810034290 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
19 Oct 90 p 4*

[Report by Li Zehong (2621 2344 4746) and Xue Jianhua (5641 1696 5478): "Wang Renzhong Meets Delegation From Taiwan 'China Youth Party'"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA)—In the Great Hall of the People this evening, Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee, met Taiwan Province's "China Youth Party" delegation, which is visiting the mainland.

Wang Renzhong welcomed the people from Taiwan. He hoped that during their visits to various mainland places, the delegation could learn about the situation, and that when they return to Taiwan they could honestly introduce and explain their experience, so as to enhance understanding and exchanges between the compatriots on the two sides of the strait. Cheng Siyuan, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; and Wan Shaofeng, deputy head of the CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department, also attended the meeting.

This afternoon, the visiting "China Youth Party" delegation from Taiwan Province also held a forum with the responsible persons of the CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department. The delegation members expressed their full support for the reunification of the motherland and for expanding exchanges between the two sides of the strait; they also said they were willing to contribute to this end.

According to our information, the visiting "China Youth Party" delegation from Taiwan Province will leave Beijing tomorrow for visits to Xian, Guilin, Shanghai, Suzhou, Hangzhou, and other places.

Pointers Given to Taiwan Television Crews*HK2710075490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1043 GMT 24 Oct 90*

[Report: "Tang Shubei Issues Statement on Points of Attention for Taiwan Province Television Crews Coming to the Mainland To Make Programs"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)—Tang Shubei, deputy director and spokesman of the State Council Taiwan Affairs Office, today made a statement on points of attention for Taiwan Province television crews coming to the mainland to produce television films.

Tang Shubei said: With the development of various exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait there have been increasing numbers of television workers coming to the mainland to produce television films. This is of positive significance to promoting the Taiwan compatriots' understanding of the mainland and building closer relations between the two sides. We would

like to say that we welcome their coming. The relevant localities and departments on our side have provided them with all necessary facilities in the past and will continue to do so in the future. To simplify the procedures for their applications to produce films on the mainland so that they can carry out their activities more smoothly, and to ensure the healthy development of this exchange, we would like to give the following pointers for the attention of television crews from Taiwan Province:

1. Television crews from Taiwan wanting to come to the mainland to make television programs (including plays, filming landscapes, popular science films, and other films on special subjects), should first apply to the Hong Kong Branch of XINHUA. Then, with the approval of the Ministry of Radio, Films, and Television and an advice note from the Hong Kong Branch of XINHUA, they should get an entry permit from a mainland organ in Hong Kong responsible for issuing such permits. Applicants should hand in the following documents: The application form; the certificate of designation of the relevant unit; the name of the host or assisting unit on the mainland (applicants may also entrust XINHUA Hong Kong with finding them a host or assisting unit); a detailed shooting plan (a script is also needed if a television play is to be produced); brief biographical notes on the applicants; a letter of guarantee from a company in a third area; and a bank letter of credit. The application form should be handed in one to three months before the visit.

If the applicant wants to employ mainland personnel or hire mainland equipment to make television films, he must also apply to XINHUA Hong Kong for approval by the Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television through the host or assistant units on the mainland.

2. Television crews from Taiwan are protected by the state laws. At the same time, they must also observe state laws, decrees, and relevant regulations and must carry out their activities in strict accordance with the production plan that has been approved (including the content, validity period, and places for the production). If there are any changes in the production plan, the host or assistant unit should report to the original approval unit before shooting starts. Television crews should not engage in activities incompatible with their status. Anyone violating this discipline will be dealt with by the relevant department according to the seriousness of their cases. They will be given a warning, ordered to cease production, or punished according to the law.

3. The Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television is responsible for the overall management and coordination of Taiwan television crews coming to the mainland to produce television programs.

4. The following ports are designated for the entry of Taiwan television crews coming to the mainland: Beijing, Shanghai, Fuzhou, Guangzhou, Luohu in Shenzhen, Chengdu, and Xian. With an approval document issued by the Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television, a

detailed list, and a guaranty letter from the relevant department on reexport, the video recorders and other devices for producing television films are allowed to pass without taxation for the time being, but when necessary, a certain amount of guaranty money should be paid.

5. Television crews from Taiwan Province should not film any programs on the mainland without the approval of the Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television. Once they are found to have violated this discipline, all films and video tapes will be confiscated and they will also be fined by the relevant department according to the law. No unit or individual should host Taiwan television crews and assist them in producing films on the mainland without the approval of the Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television.

Taiwan compatriots coming to the mainland to travel or to visit relatives are not allowed to bring in professional video tape recording devices or film television programs on the mainland.

6. At present, applications to establish an agency or resident representative of Taiwan's television organ on the mainland are still not accepted.

Tang Shubei said the points Taiwan Province television crews coming to the mainland to gather news should pay attention to were promulgated in September last year. They are not included in the abovementioned range of television plays, landscape films, popular science films, and other films on special subjects.

Trade Relations With USSR To Be Developed*OW2510234890 Taipei CNA in English 1525 GMT
25 Oct 90*

[Text] Taipei, Oct 25 (CNA)—The Republic of China Government has treated the Soviet Union as it does others in the field of economy, and investment, a ranking Ministry of Economic Affairs official said Thursday.

The official added that it has become the government's policy to develop substantive economic and trade relations with Moscow, who does not have diplomatic ties with Taipei.

Under the policy the Ministry of Economic Affairs has been seeking to negotiate a preferential tariff treaty with the Soviet Union, he said.

[Words indistinct] manufacturer will also be permitted to invest in other socialist countries just as they can invest in other democracies, the official said.

The remarks came two days before Moscow Mayor Gavril Popov arrives in Taipei for a private visit at the invitation of the Hungching Textile Co. Chunghsing, one of the oldest and biggest textile companies in the Republic of China, reportedly plans to build a plant in the Soviet Union.

Commenting on the reported investment project, the official said the prospects are good for the two countries to cooperate in the field since the Republic of China has long been a leading textile producer and the Soviet Union has a huge market.

Trade Offices Sought*OW2710033090 Taipei CNA in English 1510 GMT
26 Oct 90*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 26 (CNA)—The Republic of China foresees the possibility of exchanging unofficial trade offices with the Soviet Union in light of the increasing trade between the two countries, a senior official of Ministry of Economic Affairs said Friday.

The ministry has instructed the semi-official China External Trade Development Council (CETRA), the country's trade promotion organization, to accelerate efforts to open a trade office in Moscow, the official said.

"The chances are good," he said, because a number of ranking Soviet officials have visited Taipei recently and their visits are seen as a plus to the promotion of bilateral relations.

Because of the lack of diplomatic relations, Taipei and Moscow are not likely to develop official cooperative ties, at least for the time being, but there is a great room for the two sides to improve their economic and trade cooperation, the official added.

According to government statistics, two-way trade totaled 77 million U.S. dollars in the first nine months of 1990. The amount is expected to exceed 100 million U.S. dollars soon, he predicted.

Economics Minister Vincent Siew told a press conference Friday that economic, trade and investment relations between the Republic of China and the Soviet Union have already been "totally normalized," and there are now no limits to the development of such relations.

The minister also said he is optimistic that trade with the Soviet Union will grow rapidly as several major Taiwan enterprises are planning to invest in the east bloc country.

The CETRA and some private companies have already stationed resident representatives in Moscow.

Siew believed the forthcoming visit by Moscow Mayor Gavril Popov, who will fly into Taipei Saturday, as well as visits by other Soviet officials will help boost bilateral economic and trade relations.

USSR, E. Europe 'Eligible' for Loan Fund*OW2810224890 Taipei CNA in English 1452 GMT
28 Oct 90*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 27 (CNA)—The Soviet Union and three other East European countries are "priority countries" eligible to apply for loans from the Republic of China's [ROC] Overseas Economic Cooperation Development Fund, fund managers said Saturday.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs convened a meeting of fund managing officials, who decided to add the Soviet Union, Albania, Romania and Bulgaria to the list of East European countries gaining access to the 1.1 billion U.S. dollar fund.

This makes all East European countries eligible to apply for loans from the fund, the officials said.

Vice Economics Minister P.K. Chiang said the government in principle hopes to receive applications directly from the central governments of these countries in order to strengthen substantive ties with them.

He added that his ministry plans to send officials to these countries to explain the management of the fund and to encourage them to make use of it.

As of now, 140 million U.S. dollars from the fund has been loaned out, mostly to Latin American countries.

Commenting on the prospects of economic ties between the ROC and the Soviet Union, Chiang said the two economies are "complementary" in that the ROC is good at producing daily necessities of which the USSR is in shortage, while the USSR has abundant natural resources, which the ROC needs.

He reported that bilateral trade had grown rapidly since the government permitted direct trade with the Soviet

Union in March, with the ROC exporting 39 million U.S. dollars' worth of goods to the USSR during the first nine months, a whopping increase of 280 percent from the same time of [words indistinct].

During the same period, he added the ROC imported 37 million U.S. dollars of commodities from the USSR, enabling that country to record a surplus in trade with the USSR for the first time.

The vice minister said the government has taken several steps to improve trade and economic relations with the fast-reforming socialist country, including

- allowing Soviet manufacturers to bid for sale of bulk commodities to ROC state-run enterprises;
- treating Soviet merchandize the same as Western democracies' in customs clearance;
- opening foreign exchange correspondent links; and
- seeking to give most-favored-nation status to each other.

Moscow Official Notes Trade Opportunities

OW2710034690 Taipei CNA in English 1531 GMT
26 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 26 (CNA)—Trade opportunities between the Republic of China [ROC] and the Soviet Union are limitless, Iosif Ordzhonikidze, executive deputy mayor of Moscow city, said in Taipei Friday.

The Soviet Union is shifting from central planning to market economy and the Soviet people are badly in need of necessities and such consumer goods as home appliances, the Moscow official said.

The Republic of China on Taiwan, one of the world's leading exporters, is a potential supplier of those products, Ordzhonikidze explained. "There are limitless trade opportunities between us," he added.

He also expressed optimism about the prospects for ROC and Soviet joint ventures. He cited the successful example of a Taiwan computer maker which had established a plant in the Soviet Union and is now capable of producing 200,000 computers annually.

Ordzhonikidze arrived in Taipei Thursday to await Moscow Mayor Gavriil Popov who will reach Taipei from Tokyo Saturday for a three-day private visit at the invitation of the Chungshing Textile Co, one of the oldest and biggest textiles manufacturers in Taiwan.

Accompanied by Nikolay Lutsenko, a fellow of the Soviet Science Academy, Ordzhonikidze toured an international textiles exposition, the 1990 Taipei fashion week, at the exhibition hall of the Taipei World Trade Center and the Export Products Exhibition Center in the same building.

He told reporters he was deeply impressed by the excellent facilities of the World Trade Center as well as the high quality and variety of textile products and export items on display.

The two also visited the semi-official China External Trade Council (CETRA), the country's most important trade promotion agency, and Chungshing Textiles, their host in Taipei.

Moscow Mayor Popov Makes 'Private Visit'

Invites Investment

OW2710213890 Taipei CNA in English 1543 GMT
27 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 27 (CNA)—Moscow City Mayor Gavriil H. Popov Saturday invited Republic of China [ROC] businessmen to invest in the Soviet Union.

Popov said his country welcomes foreign consumer goods, hopes to attract investment in high-tech industries, and aims to create a market economy.

Exchanging views with ROC businessmen, Popov tried to dispel their worry about the sharp depreciation of rouble by saying that his government is working on a policy to stabilize the foreign exchange rates.

The USSR plans to depreciate its currency by 70 percent early next month to normalize the foreign exchange market, he said.

"I am sure my government will not allow a serious inflation to hit our economy," the mayor who came from Tokyo earlier in the day said.

Popov's visit to Taipei has aroused keen interest of the local business community. Some business leaders said they would organize trade delegations to the Soviet Union to investigate the investment climate.

Honored at Luncheon

OW2710213990 Taipei CNA in English 1547 GMT
27 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 27 (CNA)—Moscow Mayor Dr. Gavriil H. Popov said here Saturday that Moscow hopes to develop closer ties with Taipei, particularly economic and cultural exchanges, as the Soviet Union is heading toward market-oriented economy.

Popov, who arrived in Taipei Saturday for a two-day private visit, made his remarks during a luncheon given in his honor by Taipei Mayor Huang Ta-chou at the Ambassador Hotel.

Popov (said he was) impressed with the economic prosperity and social vitality here. He lauded Taipei's well-managed urban planning and its efficient administrative system.

Popov hoped to gain a better understanding of the Republic of China's capital city during his current visit.

As for the exchange of trade offices between the two countries, the economist-turned-administrator said it is still premature to realize the proposal. But Popov reaffirmed Moscow's intention to increase commercial and cultural exchanges with Taiwan. He invited Mayor Huang to visit Moscow to improve mutual understanding.

Huang happily accepted Popov's invitation and sang a popular Mandarin song "Friendship" to mark the first meeting of ranking officials of the two countries' capital cities.

Also present at the luncheon were Iosif N. Ordzhonikidze, first executive deputy mayor of Moscow City, and Dr. Nikolay I. Lutsenko, fellow of the Soviet Science Academy.

Optimism Over Trade Relations

*OW2810223790 Taipei CNA in English 1602 GMT
28 Oct 90*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 28 (CNA)—Sheu Ke-sheng, director general of the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT), and Moscow City Mayor Gavriil Popov, are both optimistic about the future of economic and trade relations between the Republic of China (ROC) and the Soviet Union.

Sheu and Popov had breakfast together Sunday for an exchange of views on economic and trade ties between the two countries.

Sheu said that since the ROC Government permitted direct trade with the Soviet Union early this year, substantive ties between the two countries have been strengthened.

He pointed out that the Soviet Union is rich in natural resources. "Raw materials from the USSR will help [words indistinct] greater competitiveness for our export products," he added.

Popov welcomed ROC businessmen to form joint ventures or to cooperate in other ways to strengthen economic and trade cooperation with his country.

'Totally Private' Visit

*OW2910031390 Taipei CNA in English 0251 GMT
29 Oct 90*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 29 (CNA)—Gavriil H. Popov, mayor of Moscow, said Saturday his visit to the Republic of China (ROC) was of private nature, though he had informed his central government of this visit before coming here.

Popov was joined by Moscow's first executive deputy mayor, Josef N. Ordzhonikidze, and Dr. Nikolay I. Lutsenko, a fellow of the Soviet Science Academy, upon arrival in the Republic of China.

The three Soviet dignitaries then proceeded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to visit Foreign Minister Chien Fu and Vice Foreign Minister Chang Hsiao-yen.

Chang said the ROC is willing to share its economic development experience with all countries. "We are also interested in developing relations with the Soviet Union, but this cannot be done overnight," he added.

Foreign Ministry officials said their visit to the Foreign Ministry is "totally private" and should not be viewed as "bearing any official meaning."

They said it was premature to talk about exchanging representative offices between the two countries.

They denied that Mayor Popov came here to pave the way for a visit by Chairman Boris Yeltsin of the Soviet Union's Russian Republic.

Speaks on Departure

*OW2810235690 Taipei CNA in English 1557 GMT
28 Oct 90*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 28 (CNA)—Moscow Mayor Gavriil Popov said Sunday that Moscow could be a long-term trading partner of Taipei.

There are many areas in which ties can be developed between the the Soviet Union and Taiwan, Popov said shortly before his departure at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport.

During his two-day visit to Taiwan, Popov called on Foreign Minister Chien Fu, Taipei Mayor Huang Ta-chou, and visited a number of economic and cultural organizations.

When asked about his impressions of Taiwan, Popov said the energetic society reminded him of the city of Tokyo that he visited years ago. "Taiwan could develop even faster than Japan," Popov said.

Taiwan's current development is based on science and high-technology, a fact which Popov said deeply impressed him. He said his contacts with government officials had given him confidence that the leadership has clear goals and ways to realize them.

Taiwan products started to appear on Moscow shelves a few months ago and trade ties between the two countries can now be greatly improved, Popov noted.

Singapore Prime Minister Arrives for Visit

*OW2710212690 Taipei CNA in English 1448 GMT
27 Oct 90*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 27 (CNA)—Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew flew into Taipei Saturday for a three day visit, during which he will meet President Li Teng-hui and Premier Hau Po-tsun for talks on relations between Singapore and the Republic of China.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Lee were greeted at the airport by Premier Hau Po-tsun, Foreign Minister Frederick Chien, and other government officials.

This is Lee's first visit to Taipei since Singapore established diplomatic relations with Peking in early October.

He declined to answer any questions raised by reporters upon his arrival at Chiang Kai Shek International Airport. Prime Minister Lee, who has just visited the China mainland, will also talk with President Li Teng-hui Sunday. He is expected to reaffirm Singapore's position to maintain substantive relations with Taipei after the establishment of formal ties with Peking.

Lee will also meet with Premier Hau for talks later in the day.

Vice Foreign Minister John Chang told reporters Saturday that Lee is here "to visit old friends only."

Government To Protect Fishermen off Tiaoyutai

OW2710033390 Taipei CNA in English 1543 GMT
26 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 26 (CNA)—Protection is due for Republic of China [ROC] fishermen operating near the disputed Tiaoyutai Islands between March and September every year, agriculture officials said Friday.

They said the Council of Agriculture will ask for help from other government agencies, but they did not specify how the protection will be provided.

The council urged the nation's fishermen to form ten-boat fleets and to apply for government permits before sailing to the island groups some 110 nautical miles northeast of Taiwan, so the government can take necessary steps.

Most of the Republic of China fishing boats operating around the island group are wooden or plastic-hulled weighing between 20 and 50 tons.

The officials said that between spring and autumn many ROC boats fish in the area. After the northeastern winds arrives, few fishing boats ply the area.

Last Sunday, two Republic of China civilian boats carrying an athletic-meet torch were turned back by Japanese patrol vessels and aircraft as they tried to approach the islands over which both Taipei and Tokyo claim sovereignty.

The government has lodged a strong protest against the Japanese move and pledged to protect ROC fishing boats operating near the islands.

Dissident Wuer Kaixi Addresses Seminar

OW2710040890 Taipei CNA in English 1512 GMT
26 Oct 90

[Text] Taichung, Central Taiwan, Oct. 26 (CNA)—Mainland Chinese student dissident Wu'er Kaixi [Wuer Kaixi] said Friday that only democracy can save China.

"Taiwan's democratization experience can help the China mainland if it is to implement democracy," Wu'er told a seminar of more than 20 participants, including professors, mainland dissident leaders, and student representatives.

The seminar, sponsored by Tunghai University, was chaired by university president Mei Ko-wuang.

Wu'er, 22, a coordinator of the Chinese student movement in Peking's Tienanmen Square who fled his homeland after the massacre in June 1989, is now active with the Federation for a Democratic China, an exile group composed of student leaders and intellectuals.

Wu'er flew to Taiwan last Sunday at the invitation of a civil body.

Government May End Ban on Mainland Sightseeing

OW2710214790 Taipei CNA in English 1513 GMT
27 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 27 (CNA)—Communications Minister Clement Chang said Saturday that the Republic of China [ROC] Government may lift the ban on sightseeing trips to the Chinese mainland in the not too distant future.

The government has allowed citizens to visit their relatives on the mainland since November 1987, but still bans pleasure trips across the Straits.

Travel forces said 500,000 to 600,00 ROC citizens visited the mainland in 1989. The figure is expected to exceed 700,000 this year.

In order to protect the rights of mainland-bound Taiwan tourists, Chang said his ministry has proposed to lift the sightseeing ban after the long-heralded "bi-coastal intermediary group" is founded. The group will help handle civilian affairs between Taiwan and the mainland.

Chang continued that the government would not consider direct shipping links between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait at the moment because such ties involve many complicated problems.

Kao Kong-lien, vice chairman of the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission of the Executive Yuan, however, denied a press report that the government would formally lift the ban on sightseeing trips to the mainland by the year's end.

Government To Act Against Opposition TV Station

*OW2810140690 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] A ceremony marking the opening of the Taipei facility of the Taiwan Democratic Television Station, founded by Taipei City Councillor (Chen Sheng-hong) of the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP], was held at (Chen's) service office on Yen Ping North Road, Section Five, in Shihlin, Taipei yesterday afternoon.

Liao Cheng-hao, deputy director general of the Government Information Office [GIO], said yesterday that the

DPP's Taiwan Democratic Television Station is the fourth television station in Taiwan and is basically illegal. He added that the GIO will move against the station in accordance with the Radio and Television Law, without regard for the political party that runs it.

Liao Cheng-hao stated: The DPP's television station broadcasts stock news, Hong Kong television shows, and other entertainment programs. In point of fact, it is an illegal station because it violates the Radio and Television Law. It probably also breaches the Copyright Law and the Criminal Code. The GIO will act against the station in accordance with the Radio and Television Law, after finding out its main programming.

Hong Kong

Anti-Japanese Protests Focus on Diaoyutai Issue

HK2710020590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST
in English 27 Oct 90 p 3

[By Daniel Kwan]

[Text] Anti-Japanese feeling continued to grow in Hong Kong yesterday as more pressure groups petitioned the Japanese Consulate against Tokyo's sovereignty claims to the Diaoyutai Islands.

Ten local groups marched on the offices in the Bank of America Tower and tried to present letters condemning the Japanese Government, but there was no one there to receive them because of the public holiday.

Representatives of nine labour unions who marched from Statue Square chanted slogans calling on the Chinese to "Protect Diaoyutai Islands till death".

Unions' spokesman Mr Leung King-chuen said they were angered by Tokyo's sovereignty claim and urged Beijing and Taipei to take steps to defend the islands.

Their letter said: "While they have taken forceful action to suppress pro-democracy movements at home, both governments on both sides of the Taiwan Strait should stand firm to safeguard national dignity in the face of the arrogant Japanese Government.

"We not only denounce the militarism of Japan and the United States, we also stress that the Protect Diaoyutai Islands Movement is a step taken by the Chinese people to defend our national pride and dignity."

The unions claimed the U.S. had mistakenly listed the Diaoyutai Islands as Japanese territory in 1972.

Also protesting yesterday were 20 representatives of the Hong Kong Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood who carried a large banner to the consulate, but were refused entry by security guards.

Instead, they held a memorial service outside the building to commemorate the Chinese people killed in World War II.

They burnt joss sticks and scattered paper money at the entrance of the building.

Mr Frederick Fung Kinkee and Mr Leung Kwong-cheong, chairman and vice-chairman of the association, were allowed to leave a letter at the consulate.

Earlier, about 300 members of the pro-China Federation of Education Workers distributed leaflets and stickers about the Diaoyutai Islands at 25 MTR [Mass Transit Railway—Hong Kong's subway system] stations.

A pro-democracy group, the Student Union of the University of Democracy, organised a petition in front of a department store in Causeway Bay.

All the groups said they would join a mass rally in Victoria Park tomorrow.

Two local members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Mr Xu Simin and Mr Lee Tze-chung, have written to the Secretary-General of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr Jiang Zemin, demanding that China take effective measures to defend the islands.

Protests Continue

HK2910013390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST
in English 29 Oct 90 pp 1, 2

[By Bellette Lee and Shirley Yam]

[Text] About 10,000 people yesterday staged a protest against Japanese claims to the Diaoyutai Islands, the tiny, uninhabited archipelago in the East China Sea which also is claimed by Taiwan and China.

Wearing yellow headbands and chanting slogans denouncing what they called the revival of Japanese militarism, the protesters marched from Victoria Park, past Japanese department stores in Causeway Bay to the Japanese Consulate General in Central.

The organisers submitted a letter demanding that Japan withdraw from the islands and recognise Chinese sovereignty over them contending that they "had been part of Chinese territory for ages".

They chanted "Protect our sacred territory, uphold national dignity" and "The Nanking massacre must not be denied" throughout the three-hour demonstration.

They called on other local organisations, private companies and overseas Chinese to launch a second phase of protests by taking the campaign worldwide.

The islands, called the Senkakus in Japan and Diaoyutai in China and Taiwan, were incorporated by Japan in 1895. They were handed over with Okinawa to Japan in 1972 by the United States, despite the dispute over sovereignty.

Yesterday's demonstration ended with some protesters burning a war-time version of the Japanese flag outside the consulate. Organisers denied the flag-burning had been pre-arranged.

The protest was organised by the Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Union (PTU), the University of Democracy, the Christian Industrial Committee, the Social Workers' Union, the Clerical Grades Civil Servants' General Union, the Democratic Forum, the Hong Kong Christians' Patriotic and Democratic Movement, and the Association in Memory of Sacrificed Anti-Japan Compatriots.

It gained a thinly-veiled message of support from China.

The deputy director of the local New China News Agency, Mr Zheng Hua, said: "The Diaoyutai Islands are

part of China. It is understandable that the public hold a demonstration to show their anger and concern."

The rally was tightly controlled by police who had expressed concern about the possibility of an attack on Japanese stores in Causeway Bay.

A total of 150 policemen were deployed to protect the shops, according to the Regional Commander of Hong Kong island, Mr Richard Smallshaw.

Violence broke out in the territory in 1971 when the U.S. announced its plan to hand the islands over to Japan.

More than 20 people were arrested and several injured when the protesters clashed with baton-wielding police.

Police said no trouble was reported during yesterday's demonstration, which started with a rally at Victoria Park.

Protesters, flanked by banners and slogans written in English, Chinese and Japanese, staged a minute's silent mourning for the Chinese who died during World War II.

The assembly was dotted with Taiwanese flags, with a considerable number of the demonstrators coming from pro-Taiwan bodies such as the Chu Hai College Students' Union.

The PTU chairman, Mr Cheung Man-kwong, called on both the Taiwan and Beijing governments to co-operate to press Japan through diplomatic channels to withdraw from the islands.

Stressing that military action was the last resort, Mr Cheung said: "Diplomatic strength, to exert its greatest influence, must be supported by military strength."

"The Chinese, though peace-loving, can and will use military force to fight back to protect our country's sovereignty. We shall use our military strength to fight for peace," he said.

His statement drew enthusiastic applause.

Veteran liberal activist, Mr Szeto Wah, though condemning Japan for its "aggressive actions", urged the participants to distinguish Japanese militarists from most of the country's people who advocate peace.

"We should unite with these people to deter the revival of Japanese militarism. We should insist on using peaceful and rational means to settle the territorial disputes," he said.

The ultimate solution, he added, was a democratic, affluent and united China.

"Japanese militarism is the enemy of Chinese. We have to put a stop to it and protect our holy motherland," he added.

The former chief editor of the left-wing WEN WEI PO, Lee Tse-chung, called on the mainland, Taiwan and overseas Chinese to unite to protect China's territorial integrity.

Lee, who turned his back on Beijing following last year's massacre of pro-democracy protesters, also urged Taipei and Beijing "to disregard their differences...and take united effective measures" against the Japanese.

Also speaking at the rally was veteran journalist with strong Taiwan ties, Thomas Lu Keng.

Quoting a source close to the Chinese leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, Lu said Hong Kong people's "patriotic" action was intended to push China to warn Japan against doing anything that might harm Chinese people or sabotage the friendly relations between Beijing and Tokyo.

"Deng has made an order on this," he said.

But his speech drew strong opposition from the pro-Taiwan participants, who accused Lu of serving as China's mouthpiece and maintained that Mr Deng was not qualified to speak on the Diaoyutai issue.

Beijing's reaction to the dispute, however, was yesterday criticised by 76 district board members who denounced it as a "delaying tactic".

They said they were disappointed that China's Foreign ministry did not make a strong protest during its meeting with Tokyo's ambassador to Beijing.

They also expressed regret that the National People's Congress had turned down the request by 14 local delegates to discuss the dispute in its standing committee meeting last week.

They demanded the dispute be put to international bodies for settlement.

Mr Cheng Yiu-tong, a local delegate to the congress, however, said he respected the decision by the Congress, adding that the Chinese authorities had already taken appropriate measures to protest.

A heated debate flared at the City Forum over whether Beijing and Taiwan should send troops to restore sovereignty over the area.

All speakers called for a demonstration by overseas Chinese worldwide to show their support for action by Beijing and Taipei.

PRC Airport Expert Team Departs for Home

OW2810131190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1235 GMT 28 Oct 90

[Text] Hong Kong, October 28 (XINHUA)—A Chinese expert team left here for home this afternoon after the conclusion of talks with a Hong Kong team on the construction of a new airport and related projects here.

Since its arrival in Hong Kong on October 12, the Chinese expert team have held consultations with the members and experts of the Hong Kong team headed by Secretary for Economic Services Anson Chan and also met with Hong Kong Governor David Wilson.

Before his departure, Luo Jiahuan, a spokesman for the Chinese expert team, told journalists here: "We have noticed that many people in Hong Kong hold different views on the site, scale and financial arrangements of the new airport and have raised constructive suggestions on these.

"So it is imperative for us to study these problems in a deep-going way. We will report what we have heard here to our government," he said.

"Meanwhile", Luo said, "it is our hope that the Hong Kong Government will earnestly consider these views and positive suggestions and not to make a decision hastily."

Luo thanked the Hong Kong Government and people for their concern about Yong Longgui, leader of the Chinese expert team, who was hurt in a fall during the visit.

He also thanked doctors and nurses at the Queen Mary Hospital here for their careful treatment for Yong.

Yong will stay here for more treatment.

Ji Pengfei Meets Hong Kong Hospital Officials

OW2710132190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1045 GMT 27 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA)—Director Ji Pengfei of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council met with a group of leading officials from the Hong Kong Yan Chai Hospital here this afternoon.

Ji expressed the hope that Yan Chai, which is a medical and charity institution, will continue to develop so as to serve the Hong Kong residents on a long-term basis.

The visitors are led by E.L. Zi, chairman of the board of the hospital. They arrived here earlier today and are scheduled to have talks with leading officials of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and visit hospitals and rehabilitation centers in Beijing during their three-day visit.

Lee Kuan Yew Views PRC Trip; Predicts Shakeup

HK2710020190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST
in English 27 Oct 90 p 1

[By foreign editor Richard Vines]

[Text] The Singapore Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, said yesterday a shake-up in the Chinese leadership was inevitable and that meant that the outlook for Hong Kong was bright in the lead-up to 1997.

"I left China more encouraged than when I went in," said Mr Lee, who had just returned from a nine-day visit to the country following the establishment of diplomatic relations.

"There's a widespread realisation that there can be no going back with the old policies. If they don't solve their problems, there will be grave difficulties.

"And the problems can only be solved by more and more free-market policies producing more and more goods and services which are saleable not just in China but throughout the world.

"The argument now is how to get there without too much of an upheaval within the country," Mr Lee told a luncheon gathering at the Foreign Correspondents' Club.

"I do know that there must be, inevitably, a shake-up," he said.

It would follow the exit of the old guard, and the experience of other countries showed that new leaders designated by their predecessors were normally quickly displaced.

Mr Lee said that while in China, he had been impressed by discussions with the governors of Gansu, Fujian and Guangdong provinces, who had focused clearly on their provinces' economic needs.

"You cannot have leaders at that level running the provinces...knowing that that is a problem they have to solve, and then solve it by mouthing shibboleths like, 'planned economy for the big industries and market economy for the smaller industries', because within two to three years it will be seen not to be working at that point," Mr Lee said.

As the process of economic reform went forward, the country's leaders would realise that China's problems were systemic, and could not be resolved by piecemeal measures.

While in China, he met President Mr Yang Shangkun, Prime Minister Mr Li Peng and Communist Party General Secretary Mr Jiang Zemin, but not the supreme leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping.

"Deng Xiaoping I did not meet because the President told me he does not meet any more leaders anywhere in the world, that if he meets one he has to meet everybody who is important, especially old friends," Mr Lee said.

Asked about the Beijing massacre, Mr Lee repeated his condemnation of it, but pointed out: "Chinese emperors have not governed by counting heads. They've governed by chopping heads."

Joint Venture With USSR Railway Agency

HK2910013790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST
(BUSINESS POST) in English 29 Oct 90 p 1

[By Wong Joon San]

[Text] A Hong Kong company has set up a joint venture with Intakt, the marketing arm of the Soviet Ministry of Railways, to provide transport services in Asia, says an official of a corporation promoting business with the Russian Federation.

Mr Graeme Lennan, managing director of the Russian Trade Development Corp (RTDC), said the company's

joint-venture agreement with Intakt, which was sealed on October 11, was the third made by a local firm with the Russians this year.

Two other joint ventures, involving general trade and foreign investment, were signed in June between two other Hong Kong companies and the Russians, resulting in trade worth about U.S.\$20.5 million since then.

The names of the three local firms involved in the joint ventures with Russia were not disclosed.

Mr Lennan said the Hong Kong partner of Intakt would provide the Soviets with an Asian representation.

Intakt is now providing a land bridge service linking Asia with Western Europe by using the trans-Siberian railway which runs from Vladivostok to the western Soviet Union.

"As part of the joint venture, we will offer warehousing facilities in the Baltic ports of Tallinn and Leningrad," Mr Lennan said.

These offer a cheaper alternative to those organisations now storing goods in Scandinavian countries for distribution to Western Europe, he said.

Regarding a recent RTDC advertisement for Hong Kong partners in Russian joint ventures, Mr Lennan said: "We've got at least a dozen good responses from Taiwanese and Hong Kong investors."

Russian businessmen are looking for partners who can provide them with technical know-how and some capital input for a wide range of industries.

The RTDC is now preparing to take a delegation of the potential investors to Russia either in December or January who are interested in building products, timber, electronics, petrochemical and consumer goods.

Mr Lennan said feasibility studies had also been started in certain areas in response to local interest.

The RTDC, which was set up nine months ago in Hong Kong, introduces interested parties to the Russians and assists them in negotiations.

The corporation represents 300 organisations in Vladivostok and the Far East Maritime Provinces and 100 corporations in Irkutsk.

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